HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,342—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
26th Nov.	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th ,,	MARMORA	10509		
17th ,,	ARCADIA	6903	CHINA	7912
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
31st ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903		
14th ,,	ARCADIA	6903	VICTORIA	6522
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5994		
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6895
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6903	INDIA	7911
18th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6903	MONGOLIA	9505
18th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	5994	OCEANA	6510
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th ,,	ARCADIA	6903	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
22nd ,,	PENINSULAR	5994	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6903	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company a Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMANDBEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 9th December, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th November, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 28th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "IWARKA," 1,700 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November, at noon, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,300 tons, on or about 29th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,800 tons, on or about 25th November.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	27th Nov. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 34, Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)—Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles—,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 980.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
ARABIA	G. Read	3,593	1st Dec.	1904.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th ,,	,,
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R. N.R.	5,124	4th Jan.,	1905.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,614	19th ,,	,,
SCINDIA	S. Ahrey	5,106	26th ,,	,,

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
GRAND DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES
IN
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
JEWELLERY.

BRACELETS
BROOCHES
BUCKLES
BUTTONS
CHAINS
CHARMS
DIAMOND JEWELLERY
EARRINGS
FANS
HAT PINS
LINKS
LOCKETS
MUFF CHAINS
NECKLACES
PENDANTS
RINGS JEWELLED
SCARF PINS
STUDS
WATCHES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co's Establishment at Bombay is the very pleasantest shopping rendezvous in this City, where there are no wearisome solicitations to buy what you do not want, and the utmost courtesy at hand when you are in the mood to seek assistance.

AN INSPECTION OF
THE
PREVAILING DESIGNS
IN
ALL DEPARTMENTS
IS
RESPECTFULLY
INVITED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY
AND
UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25 ,,	,,	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50 ,,	,,	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25 ,,	,,	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25 ,,	,,	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25 ,,	,,	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50 ,,	,,	4 0
PERFECTOS	50 ,,	,,	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50 ,,	,,	3 0
TRABUCOS	100 ,,	,,	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100 ,,	,,	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

THE ONE PLACE
TO SPEND
A PLEASANT EVENING.
A WELL-SERVED
AND
PREPARED DINNER
ON THE BALCONY
FACING THE HARBOUR
AT A REASONABLE PRICE
AND
A QUIET GAME OF BILLIARDS AFTER.
WHAT IS NICER?

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER
BOMBAY.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE
MEN-O'-WAR.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and lese at 5 ans. per lb.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS and MUSCATEL RAISINS.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE JESTERS

DIRECT FROM LONDON.

A BRILLIANT SUCCESS !
A BRILLIANT SUCCESS ! !
HIT OF THE SEASON !
HIT OF THE SEASON ! !

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

THURSDAY, Nov. 24TH,

AND TWO FOLLOWING NIGHTS.

Entire Change of Programme.

The finest combination that has ever visited the East was the universal verdict last night from a

PACKED HOUSE.

Prices of admission : Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.

Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open 8-45 p.m.,
Commence 9-30 p.m.
PHIL. CARLTON,
Business Manager.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
IN THE HARBOUR.
S. S. OOMRAVATI,
FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FRIDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER, AT 9 P.M.
Tickets Rs. 2 from SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., and from MONGINI BROTHERS.
BAND. REFRESHMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 28th November, 1904, at 6 P. M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
C. E. DURNFORD,
Joint Hony. Secretaries.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of a NEW STATION, PLATFORMS, STAFF and MENIALS' QUARTERS at PARLA, between Santa Cruz and Andheri Stations. Tenders, which should be in sealed covers, will be received up to 1 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 3rd of December, 1904.

Plans may be inspected at the office of the Undersigned Form of Tender, Specification and Schedules will be supplied on payment of Rupees Five.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. SAVILLE,
Resident Engineer, Bombay Division.
Resident Engineer's Office, Church Gate, 23rd November, 1904.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the BOMBAY ART SOCIETY, will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing from 23rd January, 1905. Gold and Silver Medals, also money Prizes offered for Painting in Oils, Water Colours, Photographs, &c., also for Cabinet Work, Carved Wood Work, Needle and Thread Work and Design, &c. For prospectus and forms apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Art Society, School of Arts, Bombay. The last day for receiving works will be 14th of January 1905.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI GULAB, widow of JAMNADAS BHAIDAS, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, of Visha Lad Bania caste, deceased.

(1) BAPULAL CHOONILAL of Bombay Visha Lad Bania Hindu Munim of HAJI SULEMAN JUMMA NOOR, residing at Dadysett Agiary Lane. (2) GANGADAS BHUGWANDAS, also of Bombay Visha Lad Bania, Hindu broker, residing at Kalbadevi Road, and (3) CHOONILAL NAROTAMDAS, also of Bombay Visha Lad Bania Hindu, Clerk in the office of Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, Petitioners' Attorneys, residing at Dadysett Agiary Lane, the Executors according to the tenor of the Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Nineteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and four, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.
A. M. KAJIJI,
The 19th day of November, 1904.
Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848.

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE.

APPEALING SPECIALLY
to those who desire to combine
INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION.

TABLE—I. F. D. H.

EXAMPLE :—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000.
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000.
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED
PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon.
BOMBAY.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

WHY WE WEAK OR WEAK-MINDED.
PAY NOTHING.

YOU have simply to write to the undermentioned Address and you will get by return Post and excellent Book in English (P. P. 100) Post Paid. It will answer all your questions relating to your mind and body, and will give you rules based on best moral principls to guide your health, wealth and prosperity

KABI RAJ MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
166-68, HARRISON ROAD, BARA BAZAR,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
EUGEN

SANDOW,

THE PERFECT MAN

AND HIS

ALL STAR

VAUDEVILLE CO.

COMMENCING MONDAY, 28TH NOV.

Plan at SOUNDY AND CO.'S.

Further Particulars see future Advertisements.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE DINSHAW ADENWALLA, who for a long time past has CEASED to be in the employment of the Firm of Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW and BROTHERS, has NEVER HAD and has NOT NOW any INTEREST in that Firm.—Dated this 23rd day of November, 1904.

COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS.

I MIRZA MAHOMED ABDUL HOOSEIN SHIRAZI, Agent of the Bombay & Persia S.N. Co., Ld., of Bombay, hereby give notice that in consequence of the PURCHASE of the S.S. "GULF OF TRINIDAD," by the said Bombay & Persia S. N. Co., Ld., from CHABILDAS LULLOOBHOY Esq. Hindoo Merchant, of Bombay, I have applied to the Board of Trade under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the said Steam ship "Gulf of Trinidad" of Bombay Official Number 93197 of Gross Tonnage 2545, Registered Tonnage 1804·58 Tons, heretofore owned by the said Bombay & Persia S. N. Co. Ld, for permission to change her name to "ISLAMI" and to have her Registered in the new name at the Port of Bombay as owned by the said Bombay & Persia S. N. Co. Ld.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Bombay within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.—Dated at Bombay, this twenty-fourth day of November, 1904.

MIRZA MAHOMED ABDUL HOOSEIN SHIRAZI,
Agent, Bombay & Persia S. N. Co, Ld.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

THE ANNUAL DINNER will take place in the TOWN HALL on the EVENING of WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 8 o'clock. HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has kindly consented to take the Chair. Scotsmen wishing to attend are REQUESTED TO SEND their NAMES and the NAMES of their GUESTS to the HONORARY SECRETARIES without delay.

The Lists will positively be CLOSED on SATURDAY, 26th instant, and no applications will be entertained thereafter.

GEORGE MILLER,
GEORGE McKENZIE,
Hony. Secretaries,
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

INDIAN HOTELS CO., LD.

A LARGE NUMBER of STALLS are available in the WELLINGTON MEWS, Wodehouse Bridge Road.

J. LAKOWSKY,
Manager.

NOTICE.

WE beg to intimate that Mr. KARL PRESSEL has CEASED TO SIGN our Firm by per procuration from 1st October 1904.

A. BLASCHECK & CO.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAVJI LAKHMIDAS, late of Bombay Hindu Bhatia, an Exchange Broker, deceased.

GANGABAI, of Bombay Hindoo Bhatia Inhabitant, residing at Vithalwady, outside the Fort of Bombay, widow of the abovenamed deceased, Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Nineteenth day of November in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and four and in the fourth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.
A. M. KAJIJI,
The 19th day of November, 1904.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL JAMSETJEE and HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the Property and Credits of MULCHAND DHARAMSEY, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a widower and an Insurance Broker, deceased.

KALIDAS VANDRAVANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at No. 146, Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort, the duly constituted Attorney of SOBHAGCHAND MULCHAND, one of the Executors named in the Will of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS K. C. I. E., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-second day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Four and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.
A. M. KAJIJI,
The 23rd day of November, 1904.
Mr. HIRALAL DAYABHAI,
Petitioner's Attorney.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
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CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Cromwell, 1977 tons, Captain H O Scheel, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Marselisborg, 1774 tons, Captain Mathiesen, will sail to-day for Fleetwood, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lawada, 2124 tons, Captain C E Hodgson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Tientsin, 2555 tons, Captain C D Goldsmith, will sail to-day for Kobe, etc, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Rothenfels, 1864 ton, Captain C Vellers, sailed yesterday for Madras and Calcutta in ballast.

THE City Line steamer City of Agra, 3896 tons, Captain C K Browne, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Florican, 2381 tons, Captain A Work, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 13th November, with a cargo of coal.

THE Wilson Line steamer Dido, 3127 tons, Captain G E Pickering, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 2164 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 6th October, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Ogilvy, 1683 tons, Captain R C Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Birkenhead, 27th October with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bezwada, 3270 tons Captain L Y Archdeacon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 12th November, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kasara, 504 tons F Captain Chappell, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo 13 cabin and 80 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Florican s	Work	Calcutta, Nov. 13
	Clan Ogilvy s	Jones	Birkenhead, Oct. 27
	Vadala s	Skinner	Calcutta, Oct. 6
	Bezwada s	Archdeacon.	Calcutta, Nov. 12

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
23	Lawada s	Hodgson	Calcutta
	Rothenfels s	Vellers	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dido, Pickering for Hull via Karachi.
" City of Agra, Browne, for Karachi.
" Marselisborg, Mathiesen for Fleetwood.
" Kasara, Chappell for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Cromwell, Schell for Antwerp
" Tientsin, Goldsmith for Kobe, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Kasoria for Calcutta.
" Annie for Liverpool, &c.
" Nevasa for Zanzibar, &c.
" Dulverton for Dunkirk, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Names.	Tons.	From
19	Goldenfels	2269	Rangoon
19	Ismala	3881	London
19	Tolesby	2578	Cape Town

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Names.	Tons.	For
19	Shirley	2198	Bombay
19	Flamingo	2150	Karrachee
19	Kilfrennan	2232	Bombay
19	Dulcie	1264	Colombo
19	Thornfele	1917	U Kingdom
19	Jumna	2075	Bombay
19	Viswa	2158	Bombay
20	Bharata	1950	Rangoon
20	Ethiopia	1302	Rangoon
20	Kut Sang	1491	Hongkong
20	Seeunra	1675	Bombay
20	Sangola	2323	Bombay
20	Maharaja	1415	Andaman Isles
21	Tweedale	2874	Karachi

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
16	Clan Sutherland	Bombay
20	Ula	London
20	Reva	Calcutta
21	Meanatchy	Calcutta
	Steamers Expected.	
24	Ellora	Calcutta
26	Tabola	Rangoon
26	Patoum	Bateum
28	Den of Airlie	London

To dates are approximate only.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Co's s s Clan Macdonald, arrived in London on the morning of the 2n instant.

The Clan Line Co's s s Campbell, left Liverpool on the evening of the 21st instant.

The Clan Line Co's s s Ferguson, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and C loutta on the evening of the 21st instant.

The Clan Line Co's s s Mackenzie, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the evening of the 21st instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Tschia, from Hongkong, has left Singapore for Penang and Bombay on the 22nd instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Mazagon (extra), left Singapore for Colombo, at daylight on the 23rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 23.

BY LIVERPOOL.

Clan Graham s—305 bales wool W and A Graham and Co ; 21 bales gunnies M R Sanjee ; 29 bales wool David Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales wool Ewart Latham and Co ; 195 cwt gum V Madhowjee ; 50 bales wool J Doongersey ; 60 bales wool D Nagjee.

Arabia s—350 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 48 bales wool The Bombay Co ; 35 bales wool R M Hooka ; 97 bales wool M Jaitha ; 50 bales wool J Kara ; 30 bales wool D Nagjee 45 cwt wheat flour W and A Graham and Co ; 76 bales wool T Chimandas ; 300 cwt negerseed L Purshotum.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—18 bales skins H Mamed Abba ; 12 bales skins and hides Ewart Latham and Co ; 29 bales skins M J Joosabhoy and Co ; 2 bundles woollen carpets Tellery and Stavrides 6 1-2 cwts ivory Habib Rowji.

Kurrachee s—20 0 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.

Egypt s—16 bales hides W and A Graham and Co ; 11 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co ; 18 bales skins H M Abba.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR, T. W. CUFFE A. D. C, COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, November 24.

1 The Squadron will parade (to-day) Thursday the 24th instant on the sands at Church Gate Station at 7 a.m. sharp.

Dress—Drill order Khaki.

2 The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing and practice on Saturday afternoon next, the 26th instant from 3-30 p m.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 2-50 p.m. Bombay time.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, November 24.

No 2 Coy. will parade at Nesbit lane, Head-Quarters to-day (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m. squad drill.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. F. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.

Bombay, November 21.

1 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. No arms &c. will be issued to any member not applying in person.

2 There will be drill for Recruits to-day (Thursday) the 24th instant at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m.

3 The Range at Gnat Cooper will be available for Class Firing on the 26th and 27th instant. Ranges 200, 300 and 500 yards.

4 The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing on the 27th instant. Ranges 400, 700 and 800 yards.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain
Adjutant. B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES,

BIRTHS.

BEAUMONT—November 19, at Calcutta, the wife of Commander Beaumont, Royal Indian Marine, of a daughter.

COATES—November 13, at Gaya, the wife of Mr. J. M. Coates, Bengal Police, of a son.

POWELL—November 14, at Konapara Kalain, Cachar, the wife of J. N. Powell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HUTCHINSON—DENNISS—November 16, at St Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. Nuttall, William Gordon Hutchinson, I A., son of the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel J B Hutchinson, C. S. I Governor, Aitchison Chief's College, Lahore, to Kathleen Gordon, daughter of Major-General A. D. Dennis, R. A, Arreton, Donnybrook, Dublin.

DEATH.

HOLLAND—November 21, at the Oxford and Cambridge Hostel, Allahabad, of enteric fever, Muriel Ardill, wife of the Rev W E S Holland, aged 22 years.

KEMP'S

"CHIRETTONES."

Tablets made from our well-known "SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE"—These contain the active principle of the Chiretta Plant, extracted by a process discovered by us. It is equally efficacious with Quinine as Tonic and Antiperiodic, promotes appetite, and improves the digestion, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. As a general tonic it is not excelled by any remedy. Promptly taken these tablets ward off cold and fever.

Re. 1-0 per bottle of 100.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS :

KEMP & CO., LD.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PHARMACISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY,

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 12m. Sun sets, 5h, 21m. High water, 11 32m. Low water, 5·44m., 5·34a.

Fifth Criminal Sessions.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

Bombay Light Horse parade, 7 a. m.

Bomba Hunt, Jackal Club.

Bombay Natural History Society, 5-15 p. m.

Novelty The tre the Jesters from London 9-30 p. m.

Bombay Ladies' Branch National Indian Association lecture by Dr. P. H. Hume on "Certain American Ideals," residence of Mrs. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Pabaney House, Wellington Lines 4-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per s. s. Umzinto via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 1st and 2nd December,

DEPARTURE OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—The Raja of Murshinabad attended by his followers, left Bombay on Tuesday night for Baroda.—Tatia Sahib Yeshwantrao Holkar of Indore, with his followers, left for Kasee on the same day.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A meeting will be held this evening at 5-30 in the Hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when Mirza Hoosein, the Anjuman's Munshi, will be in attendance to assist members in Persian conversation.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR IN BOMBAY.—His Highness Maharaja Sir Seyajirao, Gaekwar of Baroda, accompanied by Her Highness, the Maharani, Prince Dhareesherao and the members of the staff arrived in Bombay yesterday from Calcutta by the Bengal-Nagpur mail. Their Highnesses and the party are staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel. They will leave for Baroda to-night.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE DOCK.—Succaram Ranoo, a dock labourer, aged about thirty years, was engaged in painting the outside wall of the new Customs House at Victoria Dock, when the plank on which he was standing gave way and fell to the ground below. He sustained serious injuries to his head which resulted in his death shortly after his admission into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THE ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The Committee of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledge with thanks the following donations for the month of October :—Col. Bannerman I. M. M Rs. 20 ; Mr. J. Sanders Slater Rs. 15 ; Aryan Co-operative Society's Club Rs. 15 ; Ghogbari Street grain merchants and Messrs. Tokershi Mooljee Ratoonshi and Vershi Raisingh, sweets,

A CARRIAGE COLLISION.—A brougham belonging to Mr. Ruttonsey Goculdas was being driven along Ridge Road on Tuesday evening when the horse attached to the carriage suddenly took fright and bolted. The driver Keeka Kora was thrown off his seat. The horse, in its wild career, brought the carriage in collision with a victoria belonging to Mr. E. B. Raikes, barrister-at-law. Both the carriages were considerably damaged.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at 5-15 p.m. at the Society's rooms at 6, Apollo Street, when the following papers will be read :—(1.) Rats Fleas and the Plague, by Capt. W. G. Liston, I M S M D, F R S E (2) Bee Culture in India, by Major C G. Nurse. (3) Description of a new snake, "Oligodon McDougalli", by Capt. F. Wall, I. M. S., C M. Z S. (4) The Butterflies of Ceylon, by Major N Manders, R A, M. C. F. Z. S., F. E. S.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of October 5 horses and 2 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners ; while 40 horses and 76 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 177 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 2 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 28 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant and Officers, of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers' Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p. m., to-day.

March ..... Gigi ..... J Ord Hume
Overture ..... Isab lla ..... Supp e
Selection ..... A Gaiety Girl ..... Jones
Valse ..... Sur La Plage ..... Waldteufel
Divertisement Mendelssohn's Favourite Songs. Mendelssohn
Galop ..... Champagne ..... O Scribel

1 The Reaper, 2 The First Violet, 3 Toe Ga land, 4 Love Song. 5 Cradle Song. 6 Spring Song.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES :—Messrs. Godrej and Boyce, Safe-makers of Bombay gave yesterday afternoon a public test of the fire-proof quality of safes of thin make before a number of persons and at their factory at Parel, near the Gas Works. In an open space in the compound a huge fire was kindled and therein was put a safe of the firm's manufacture containing papers. The safe remained in the fire for about three hours, and was then removed red hot. On being opened the papers therein were found to be free from any effects of the strong heat. A prize worth double the value of a safe of any other make was offered to those who could compete successfully with this firm's safes in the fire test. The offer was not taken advantage of.

AN OLD OFFENDER SEVERELY DEALT WITH.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which one Laxa Naria were charged with house-breaking and theft by Inspector Sullivan. It appeared that yesterday afternoon a Hindu woman named Savitribai, living at Doorgadevi, left the door of her room chained and on her return found the accused in the room removing a box containing property worth about Rs. 20 The accused refused to make any statement and said he would go to the High Court. Evidence having been led the Magistrate convicted the accused who confessed having had seven previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment two months to be spent in solitary confinement and to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or undergo further six months' hard labour and to receive 30 stripes. He was also ordered to report his whereabouts to the police for three years after his release from jail.

A HINDU BARRISTER FINED.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Gopal Govind, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Sitaram Laxman charged Mr. Bhagatram Dolatram, a Hindu barrister, with assault. Mr. Daivi, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Sankhalia, pleader. It appeared that on the last Dewali holiday Mr. Sitaram distributed sweetmeats amongst his tenants and complainant went with the sweetmeat to the accused who was engaging a suite of rooms in the Sitaram building, near Crawford Market. Seeing the complainant, the accused got irritated and kicked him. The accused pleaded not guilty. He said he was a tenant in the Sitaram Building and owing to the forth comming Congress, Mr. Sitaram had increased the rent. He was directed to vacate the rooms in case he did not pay the increased rent. Also a false complaint was lodged against him to the police that he had in his possession arms without a license. The same day his rooms were searched by the police, but no arms were found in his possession. When the complainant came to him with the sweetmeat he had a "zenana," in his rooms and hence he asked the complainant the reason why he entered the rooms without his permission. The Magistrate convicted the accused and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

FIRE AT PAREL ROAD.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a three storeyed house, belonging to Dr. Bhickaji Eduljee Ghaswalla, Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government, and situated at the junction of Bapty and Parel Roads opposite the J. J. Hospital. The fire was first discovered by policeman No. 350B doing duty in the street, who saw volumes of smoke issuing from the roof of the house and raised an a arm. The Baboola Tank fire-brigade station, which is only a few yards off, was communicated with and Mr. R. C. Champ who is in charge of that station, was promptly on the spot with his steamer and men. At this time it was discovered that the fire had spread to a part of the top floor and the roof over it, and flames were seen curling out of the windows facing the main road. The Baboola Tank engine began working with two lines of hose and in a short time checked the progress of the fire. The engines from Fort, Gowalia Tank and Byculla, also arrived on the scene, but they were not utilised. The fire was put out in about half an hour. Beyond the destruction of a part of the roof and a part of the top floor, the house was not much damaged. The upper floors of the house are used as residential quarters and at the time of the outbreak they were inhabited by several tenants. The ground floor of the building is divided into several compartments all of which are in the occupation of Borah dealers in oil, paints, hardware etc., and who have stored therein their stock-in-trade. The fire was caused by the bursting of a kerosine oil lamp which was left burning in a room on the top floor of the house by a woman named Saitanbee. The damage done by the fire is estimated at Rs. 2,000. The house is insured for Rs. 20,000 with the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Flanagan charged Babulal Bapubhai and Govind Ruttonsey, both grain dealers, with causing grievous hurt to one Oomersey Nursi, also a grain dealer. One Laljee Tejpal, also a grain dealer was charged with the abetment of the offence. Mr. Vellinker, pleader, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Khalili, barrister-at-law and Mr. Daivi, pleader, defended the first and third accused respectively. The evidence showed that the third accused carried on business in partnership with one Samji Deosi. About two weeks ago Samji dissolved the partnership and joined the complainant, which, it was alleged, had given offence to the third accused. On the 19th instant, the first accused sent one Sujatkhan, a Mahomedan, to buy rice from the complainant's shop. Sujatkhan purchased the rice and told the complainant to carry it with him to his house. While the complainant was carrying the bag of rice to Sujatkhan's house, he was set upon by the first accused, who belaboured him with a curtain rod, fracturing his left arm. The second accused joined in the assault and gave a number of blows to the complainant with his clenched fist. It was alleged by the prosecution that the first two accused who had no reason to assault the complainant had been instigated to do so by the third accused, who had a grudge against the complainant. The Magistrate in disposing of the case observed that there was no evidence against the third accused to connect him with the assault and discharged him. As regarded the other two accused, his Honour remarked that it was a most deliberate assault on the complainant who had given them no offence and sentenced the first to six months' and the second to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ACCEPTANCE OF TENDERS.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 15th instant, the following business was transacted :—

The Chief Engineer, forwarded the following tenders received for the supply of Provisions, Stationery (English and Indian made), and Cocoanut Oil (1st quality) during the year 1905. Provisions—Mr. Hussonally Abdulally, Mr. Hajee Gunny Karim, Mr. A. H. Rahimtoola Jewraj. Current year's contract. Current markets rates. Stationery (English made) Mr. Hussonally Abdulally. Mr. A. H. Kikabhoy. Current year's contract. Current market rates. Stationery (Indian made)—Mr. Hussenally Abdulally. Mr. A.H. Kikabhoy, Current year's contract. Current market rates. Cocoanut Oil (1st quality)—The Vacuum Oil Co. (for Colza Oil), Messrs. Moolji Jaitha & Co., Current year's contract. Current market rates.

The Chief Engineer recommended for reasons explained, that the tender of Mr. Hussonally Abdulally for Provisions and Stationery (English and Indian made), and that of Messrs. Moolji Jaitha & Co. for Cocoanut Oil (1st quality) for use in pilot schooners be accepted. These tenders were accepted.

Tenders for the supply of Sand, Shingle and Bricks, Cocoanut and Castor Oils and metals during the year 1905 were also submitted and the Chief Engineer recommended for reasons stated that supplies of Sand Shingle and Bricks be obtained by special tenders as required and that the tender of Messrs Moolji Jaitha and Co for Cocoanut and Castor Oils and of Messrs Kurwa and Kajiji for Metals be accepted. The Board resolved accordingly.

	For week ending 11th Nov 1904.	Total from 1st April to 11th Nov 1904.	For week ending 11th Nov 1903.	Total from 1st April to 11th Nov 1903.
Vessels piloted into harbour	20	687	25	697
Do. " out of " ...	28	705	20	697
Do. transported	13	561	24	634
Do. attended to	1	33	1	53
Do. warped	..	19	1	12

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH

BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,

60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Nov. 22.

SECURITIES—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£88 5-16	=	unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-2	=	do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-2	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced rupee Paper	£85 7-16	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 1-4	=	+ 3-16
2 months hence	26 3-4	=	+ 1-16
Spot in New York	59	=	+ 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·16	=	+ 1
Berlin	20·36 3-4	=	+ 1-2
New York Demand	4·57 1-8	=	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	=	do
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 per cent	=	do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	=	do
8 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 per cent	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1-4 per cent	=	do
7 day market loans	2 1-2 per cent	=	do

WOOL AUCTION.

The Liverpool wool auction opened to-day. Number of bales offered 18,900. Sales will attended and competition animated, at full prices, generally 5 to 7 1-2 per cent higher.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 4 value

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 29 1-4 N.-D. done. firmer

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 34 1 2 N.-D.. sellers } firmer
Yellow Cawnpore Bill.-J. buyers }
Yellow Bawn at 1-2 D.J. buyers }

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 34 1-2 N.-D. done. steady

COTTON—
Coffee In New York, 8 3-8

ARRIVALS—
Steamers Scindia, Inkonka and Imperatrix

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5·28. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 5-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 14,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·17	5·17	5·20
—4	—4	—3
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April.-May.
5·22	5·23	5·25
—3	—3	—3
May-June.	June-July	July.-Aug.
5·27	5·28	5·28
—3	—3	—3

Receipts at U S Ports	102,000	
Do. last year	101,000	
Exports to Great Britain	44,000	
Do. do Continent	21,000	
In New York—		
Spot	9·90—10	
Futures, month of December	9·31—23	
Do. do. March	9·51 — 28	
In New Orleans—		
spot	9 5 16 — 1-8	
Futures, month of Feb.	9·40 — 25	
Do. do, May	9·61 —27	
Tone at close	steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 22nd November, 1904 :—

Cotton	9,018	bales.
Wheat	42,369	cwts.
Linseed	7,837	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,318	"
Gingellyseed	22,733	"
Poppyseed	43	"
Groundnuts	331	"
Castorseed	19	"
Rice	17,123	"
Myrabollams	2,210	"
Cottonseed	13,686	"
Mowraseed	1,173	"
Gram	2,574	"
Jowar	16,161	"
Maize	471	"

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs.	1,51,224
Ex s s Coromandel from Sydney.		

BOMBAY, Nov. 23.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T.T. ..... 1s 4 3-32 to 1-16d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 5-16d.
Do 6 do do ..... 1s. 4 7-16d.
French Francs 8 do do ..... 171 to 170 3-4
Marks 8 do do 138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 136
Shanghai 30 do do 194 1-2
Japan 30 do do 148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	...	97·8
1st Settlement	30th November	97·8
2nd do.	27th December	97·8

Money Market,—Tone steady.

BANK RATE,—

Bank of England since	21st	April	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 20th	October	5 do
Bank of Bengal	do 10th	November	6 do
Bank of Madras	do 6th	July	4 do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	Rs. a. p.	5 10 0	to 5 11 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.		5 1 0	to 5 2 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.		5 8 0	to 5 10 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready		5 6 0	
Castorseed—Tone quiet,			
Ready		Rs. 22 0	to 23 0
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet.			
Howree Khandeish	Rs. 35 1-2	to 36	
15 per cent Mixed	Rs. 34 1-2	to 35	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—			easier.
Estimated sales	bales		8,000
Imports	do.		29,000
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	
5·10	5·10	5·13	
—7	—7	—7	
Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.	
5·15	5·16	5·18	
—7	—7	—7	
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	
5·20	5·21	5·21	
—7	—7	—7	

COTTON.—The decline advised from the home markets has caused a quieter tone locally. There is a moderate enquiry from Japan shippers, but other exporters are out of the market.

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Dely.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	193	188	...	25 Dec.
Bengals (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	195	185	...	28 Jan
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	218	...	...	25 do.
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	212	206	25 Dec.
Do. do. ...	...	208	202	25 Jan.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) }				
Karanja do. do. do. }	220	...	...	25 do.
Akola do. do. do. }				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	222	...	...	25 do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	223	...	...	25 do.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	250	...	...	1/25 Mar.
Do. (M.-G.) ...	...	...	240	15/25 do.
Jalgaon (M. G.) ...	...	214	208	25 Dec.
Do. (M.-G.) ...	...	212	206	25 Jan.
Bengal (M. G.) ...	...	207	197	... 25 Nov.
Do.	...	202	192	... 25 Dec.
Do.	...	202	192	... 25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab... ...	...	207	197	... 25 Nov.
Do.	...	202	192	... 25 Dec.
Do.	...	202	192	... 25 Jan.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty presided at the fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court yesterday.

CUTTING A WOMAN'S NOSE.

The hearing was resumed of the case in which Dhondu Babaji, a Hindu, was charged with cutting the nose of Avadee, woman. Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Evidence for the prosecution having been recorded the statement made by the accused before the committing magistrate was read before the Jury. In this he stated that about four or five years ago a compact had been made between him and the woman that, if she ever turned unfaithful, he might cut her nose by way of punishment. Some days before the occurrence he saw the woman in company of another man, and on his taxing her about it, she left his protection. On the 29th September, he asked her to take away her things from his house, and when she came he gently cut her nose. The accused however, retracted the statement in Court, and said he had made that statement at the instigation of the police, who told him that they would get him off, if he made such a statement. He added that when the complainant came to take away her things he informed her that he was going to Ahmedabad as he had got employment there. Upon this she embraced him and asked him not to go. As she did not let go her hold, he pushed her, and she fell upon a box. She must have received the injury either by her nose striking against the edge of the box or against a broken bottle which was placed on it.

The Jury unanimously found the accused guilty of causing grievous hurt.

His lordship deferred passing sentence upon the prisoner.

REDUCTION OF A SENTENCE.

Luxmon Dhondu, who was found guilty, on Tuesday, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced to transportation for life, was brought up for a modification of his sentence. After the sentence had been passed, Mr. Young, counsel for the accused, raised a point for a modification of the sentence on the ground that the jury had brought in a verdict that the prisoner had committed an act by which he did not intend to cause death, but which, he knew, was likely to cause grievous hurt or bodily injury likely to cause death. His Lordship, however, expressed his inability to alter the sentence.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, appeared before his Lordship, yesterday, and said Mr. Young had seen him about the matter the previous evening, and he (the Advocate-General) might say that if the Court altered the sentence according to the verdict of the jury, there would be no objection on the part of the prosecution.

His Lordship accordingly told the accused that the jury having found him guilty under the latter part of section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, the sentence of transportation for life, was inapplicable to that offence and the sentence of the Court upon him was that he should undergo transportation for a term of ten years under the latter part of section 304 and under section 59 of the Penal Code.

CHEATING A BORAH DEALER.

Narayen Baloo, an old offender, was charged with cheating one Hyderali Moosaji a dealer in paints in respect of two tins of red paint and a tin of French polish of the collective value of Rs. 8. Mr. A. H. C. Aston appeared to prosecute on benalf of the Crown. The accused obtained the articles from the complainant on the 10th instant on the pretence of taking them to his master. He was, however, arrested by a policeman on suspicion, and the fraud was found out. The jury unanimously found the accused guilty. Sentence was reserved.

A PICK-POCKET.

Rajaram Babaji, also an old offender, was convicted of picking the pocket of one Krishna Govind at the Crawford Markets, on the 4th October. On being asked by the Court, why a sentence should not be passed on him, the accused said the Court might pass any sentence upon him, but he begged that he might not be sent to jail. His Lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two years and six months, two months of which he was ordered to pass in solitary confinement.

ALLEGED THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

Mirabux Nathu Mahomedan, and Amichand Tarasing, Hindu were charged the former with the theft of articles of jewellery of the value of Rs. 5,725 the property of one Birdichand Tejpal a Marwari and the latter with aiding and abetting him, in the commission of the offence. Mr. D.B. Binning interested by Mr Nicholson, Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown, while Mr Rustom Wadia instructed by Mr Athavale, pleader, appeared for the first accused. The second accused was not represented.

Mr. Binning stated the facts of the case for the prosecution. On the 30th July last, complainant, his wife and daughter and two servants started from Indore, to come to Bombay. He had with him a steel trunk in which there was a brass box containing jewellery and ornaments of the value of Rs. 5,725. At Barodajthey changed and got into a third class compartment of the mail train in which the first accused also took his seat. The second accused sat in the adjacent compartment. The first remarkable thing that occurred was that the first accused sat down between the complainant and his wife. Complainant apparently took objection to that, and the difference was settled by the accused undertaking to leave that seat as soon as the train started. This he did. He then lay down on the floor to go to sleep. At this time the trunk was so placed that the accused would not be able to see the lock. When the train arrived at the Dadar station, complainant woke up and saw that the front side of the trunk was turned towards the first accused, and its key was lying near him. Both the accused alighted at that station, though one of them had a ticket for the Grant Road station, and the other for the Byculla Gate station. On arriving at the Grant Road station, the trunk was examined by the opium authorities, when complainant missed the brass box containing the valuables. He immediately reported the matter to the police, and gave them the description of the two men. The first accused was arrested on the 1st August and the police ascertained that on that day he had sent two money orders, each for Rs. 600, to two persons at Lahore, who had not the slightest expectation to receive money from the accused, in fact one of them had actually refused to accept the money. The second accused was arrested on the 14th August, and on his residence being searched the police recovered a surprisingly large amount of jewellery and gold, a part of which was indentified by complainant as his.

The evidence of the complainant having been recorded, further hearing of the case was adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 23.

Wednesday.—The storm in the Bay has advanced in a north-north easterly direction, and this morning is crossing the coast near Chittagong. Rain has fallen in the South and East Bengal, Assam and the Burma Coast. There has been practically no rain elsewhere. Barisal reports 2 1-2 inches, Chittagong, Bassein 1 1-2, Narayangunj 1, Diamond Island, Akyab, Saugor Island, Jessore, Sh

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1904.

THE PEARL OYSTER.

IT is somewhat disconcerting to find that the pearl-oyster is only a distant relative of our British oyster, and is more closely allied to that unaristocratic bivalve, the mussel, possessing, like it, a byssus or bundle of tough threads with which it plants itself wherever it chooses to rest. For generations these pearl-oysters, aviculidæ, to give them their true name, have been yielding pearls of great and little price to fishers and divers in the Indian seas and the Persian Gulf. We perhaps know more about them and their ways than the ancients, who, 2,000 and 3,000 years ago, brought them up from the coral rocks; but we have not improved upon their method of procuring them. Even in Pliny's day Ceylon or Taprobane was celebrated for its generous delivery of pearls. Right away down through the centuries reference is found to pearls that came from Ceylon and enriched its kings, or decorated its temples, and in later times Venetian merchants found their way to the pearl-fishery. Records exist of regular fishing in the time of the Dutch the last of theirs took place in 1768, the English taking up the tale in 1796. The fisheries seem to have beeen planned on no special system, the supply often failing for some years. During the last century there have been nineteen fishings and though they varied considerably in results, their total value has been great. In his "Report on the Pearl Oyster Fisheries of the Gulf of Manaar," published by the Royal Society last year, Dr. W. A. Herdman gives much interesting information in regard to the pearl-oyster, to its habitat, its proceedings and the paars or banks on which it is to be found or its total disappearance at times. The fact that since the occupation of Ceylon by the British, more than a million sterling has been derived from the pearl-fishery, is reason enough to invoke the aid of the most scientific marine biologists in inquiring into the causes of the increase or decrease in the oyster population, and to justify the erection of an observation-station and pearl-oyster nursery at Galle.

In September 1900, the Colonial Office asked Dr. Herdman to examine the fishery records and report on them; he was invited to go to Ceylon the following year to investigate the pearl banks and to take with him an assistant. In January 1902 work was begun, and two cruises were made before the end of April on the "Lady Havelock," the principal banks were examined, all that dredging and trawling in every direction could accomplish was done to get at the manners and customs of the pearl-oyster. Dr. Herdman, before he left, took part in the annual inspection of the pearl banks by means of divers. The two questions to be studied were, the abundance of the adult oyster and the number of pearls per shell. The first was the most important, as the occasional complete disappearance of the bivalves had to be accounted for and all possible measures taken to prevent it. Accurate observers with and without scientific training gave their minds to the problem. Dr. Herdman and Mr. Hornell, working with a knowledge of what previous biologists had learned, came to the conclusion, that outside uncontrollable natural phenomena, such as ocean currents, monsoon storms, shifting sands, and similar causes, the pearl oyster runs many casual risks in its short life. It has ocean enemies, the starfish, sponges which bore and destroy its protecting shell, molluscs which suck up its substance, parasites of different kinds, and fishes that devour it. One of these plays a double part, for besides preying on the oyster it passes on to it the pearl that makes it valuable. It is believed that removal of the oyster spat from ground where it is subject to wild ocean currents and storms, and prevention of overcrowding when the oyster is young, by transplanting to more roomy quarters, will do much to obviate failure in the fisheries. This is the more easy as young pearl oysters have not the least objection to change of paar. They in fact move away of their own will, fasten and unfasten themselves as fancy suggests, so that a regularised dredging and carrying of them to better localities is perfectly safe. The byssus by which they attach themselves to plant or rock or shell, can be remade as often as they like and observation has shown that the young oyster far from being stationary, travels comparatively quickly from place to place. The estimate for the oyster population of the Periya Paar in March 1902 was little less than one hundred thousand millions, practically a countless mass. But all these had disappeared in November, not dredged, but gone elsewhere. If these young oysters had been transplanted to sheltered spots in suitable colonies, they would have been available when mature. Overcrowding and overfishing, the two extremes of nature and of art, are dangers to be avoided, but supervision of the banks by trained biologists and constancy in fishing them should obviate both.

We are told that the theory, much believed in, that a grain of sand is the nucleus round which the oyster forms a pearl in self-defence, is only very rarely true. But our old friend the bacillus, in one of his many forms, works his will on the oyster. Dr. Kelaart made the discovery, and Dr. Herdman follows him, that the formation of pearls in the Ceylon oyster is connected with vermean parasites, and credit is given to the Platyhelminthian specimen and especially to the young larva of the Cestode Tetrarhynchus, for so stimulating the oyster that it surrounds the irritating parasite with a true "orient" pearl. Kelaart, in 1859, even cherished a hope that it would be possible to infect other simple oyster-beds with the busy Ceylon parasite and make them valuable as pearl banks. Mr. Hornell pursued the Tetrarhynchus through many of its stages and finally located it in the file-fish which haunts the oyster banks and preys on the oysters. Whether the parasite, when swallowed by this fish in its pearl stage inside the oyster, manages to issue forth again and grow up elsewhere has not yet been proved, but it is supposed by Dr. Herdman that it reaches its adult stage in Elasmobranches of sorts which devour file-fishes. This point he hopes to be able to elucidate before the Report is complete. A pearl oyster's life is a short one, not more than six or seven years. Captain Donnan who was for a considerable time inspector of the Pearl Banks, says oysters may be profitably fished at four years, they are in their prime at five, but if kept till the sixth year they almost certainly die. The Cestode parasites are impartial in their depredations, for they seem generally distributed through the Ceylon oyster beds and consequently all the communities of mature age on the paars contain pearls. The life history of the oyster is being studied and experiments made in the marine laboratory, at Galle, which will show experts how best to farm the oyster-beds and make them a constant source of profit. The narrative of the cruises undertaken by Dr. Herdman and the description of the algae and coral, the animals and weeds generally found on the paars is interesting to biologists as is also the account of the life of the oyster from its embryonic stage to the time when it has grown a beard and a shell and settled down on its rocky home. We shall look forward to the last part of the Report for a scientific explanation of how the pearl comes into being and brings about the destruction of its host on the Ceylon oyster-beds.

PRINCE MIRSKI'S REGIME.

A PARAGRAPH in the mail papers seemed ominous for the fulfilment of the hopes of reform in Russia which Prince Mirski's administration had raised. It was based on a message from Laffan's correspondent at St. Petersburg and stated that Prince Mirski had obtained leave of absence owing to illness. The telegram added that he would be absent on his country estate for three months and Prince Mestcherski writing to the "Graschdanin" regrets to hear that possibly Prince Mirski may leave the Department of the Interior. Reuter's telegram on which we wrote yesterday announcing the Russian Government's sudden change of front on the subject of the zemstvo conference supplied the sequel of the earlier message. We have not yet heard of the resignation of the Minister of the Interior, but it seems clear that he has been moving too fast for the bureaucracy. Although the Tsar is reported to have approved the whole forty-three articles of Prince Mirski's programme, other influences, as we pointed out, are at work, and the doubts which arose when the new Minister's ideas of reform were given forth are again uppermost. In the refusal to sanction the public conference of the representatives of the zemstvos, we see the working of M. Pobiedonostzeff, the arch enemy of liberal ideas. Freedom of speech, liberty of the Press and freedom for the zemstvos are anathema to the excommunicator of Tolstoi. Under the inspiration of the ecclesiastics the policy of the bureaucracy has been hitherto one of repression of the zemstvos whose powers and influence, if permitted to develop, would be second only to that of the Church. Prince Mirski has concluded that, rightly developed the District Councils could be utilised as a safety valve, but the measure of free discussion which has been recently permitted and the courage displayed by these bodies and the Press in putting forward their demands appear to have frightened the Government. Encouraged by the new regime the zemstvos began with a programme for enlarging the scope of the district and provincial councils the extension of the franchise in zemstvo elections and the abolition of the right of interference by the administrative authorities with elections and zemstvo decisions. It was an indication of the further liberty that was hoped for that a writer in the "Pravo," a Russian legal journal declared that fair words had been already heard in abundance and that what was wanted was a return to the policy which was begun in 1861, but from which the Government turned aside in fear.

It may be that audacity of this character alarmed the Government, but their decision to compel the zemstvo delegates to meet in private has but brought to a head the larger demands for a constitution and the liberties which it implies. Something has been gained when such demands can be made without those who urge them being immediately exiled. That there is no report of the delegates who ventured to make these proposals being placed under arrest is as remarkable as the fact that several thousand students were a month ago permitted to demonstrate in St. Petersburg without being attacked by police or military. It was a political demonstration in memory of a student who hanged himself in prison, and the students were astounded at the novelty of the situation. There were no cossacks with loaded whips to charge the crowd and no arrests to complete the proceedings. We are told that men, who remembered the affair of Kajan Square, three years ago, when the crowd were beaten and over eight hundred were arrested, were filled with hope when they saw the restraint exercised by the authorities. That the representatives of the zemstvos have been permitted to meet at all is another sign of hope, albeit the Government show no haste to proceed the whole length that Prince Mirski desires. Apparently Russia has not yet been sufficiently chastened to carry to its logical issue the policy begun in 1861 and afterwards dropped in terror. It is a curious fact that since then every suggestion of reform has been immediately followed by the severest repression. The latest instance was furnished last year when the Tsar's Manifesto was followed by the severity of M. de Plehve's regime. In 1879 the Government appealed for the assistance of the country in solving questions of internal administration. The Cherniigoff zemstvo then addressed to the Tsar a memorial for freedom of speech. It was followed by a sudden renewal of violent measures of repression. The same zemstvo has now more explicitly than any other voiced the Councils' demands for liberty of of speech and action and extended franchise. Will the reply again be a policy of reaction? Meanwhile, though he be not permitted to carry out his projects of reform, Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski has done some good during his brief control of Russian internal affairs. Instead of fomenting disorder by dragooning the people, he has pacified by conciliation, and returned exiles testify to the hope which his regime has inspired.

PRINCE GEORGE AND CRETE.

THE hopes which were built by the Cretans upon the appointment of Prince George as High Commissioner have not been entirely fulfilled. Much progress has been undoubtedly made in the Island since his first appointment, six years ago but recently there have been complaints of his high handedness in dealing with influential representatives of the people. Those reports caused much perturbation in Greece, and it is not surprising, now that the termination of the second period of his appointment is approaching, that he should convey to the Powers the undoubted wishes of the Cretans for annexation to Greece. Annexation would no doubt jump with his inclination, for he is probably as much tired of the Cretans as they seem to be of him. He cannot bully them without creating an intolerable fuss, and he cannot imprison popular leaders like Professor Jannaris without the whole of Europe hearing about it. Three years ago resolutions of gratitude for his administration were freely passed along with expressions of hope for early annexation. The last three years have increased the desire for union with Greece, but we doubt if their expressed hopes in that direction will now be associated with grateful feelings towards the High Commissioner. He tells the Powers that there is likely to be trouble if the people's aspirations are not fulfilled. Prince George had it in his power to make postponement agreeable to the Cretans, but of late seems to have seriously mismanaged his position; and the trouble that he anticipates appears the more probable if his appointment be renewed.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will arrive in Bombay from Mahableshwar at about 5 p.m., on the 29th instant. His Excellency's arrival will be private. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 5 p. m. to announce the arrival of the Governor.

TUESDAY, the 10th January next, has been fixed for the Port Trustees' Inspection of the Harbour and Lighthouses.

THE whole of the Kabul Mission is now assembled at Peshawar under Mr. L. W. Dane, C.S.I., and the journey into Afghanistan will be begun a few days hence.

AT a meeting of motor-owners in Madras, it was decided to organise a Motor Union. Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C.I.E. was elected first President.

SIR EDWARD LAW, Financial Member of Council, has arrived in Calcutta after visiting Bombay and Hyderabad.

THE latest draft of a Preemption Bill for the Punjab was introduced into the Provincial Legislative Council on Monday.

LORD KITCHENER, during his tour in Upper Burma next month, will visit Maymyo, the hill-station near Mandalay. He will be able to ascertain the amount of success gained in cantoning British troops there instead of in Fort Dufferin, where each battalion in turn suffered severely from fever.

WE learn, says the "Sind Gazette," that Mr. Ferro, of the Customs Appraising Department, while on duty at the Native Jetty, recently, came upon a very interesting find. A large quantity of precious stones, believed to be turquoises of high value, set in silver rings was found in a consignment of a large number of bags containing red raisins from the Gulf, imported by a native local dealer. The Customs House is to be congratulated on bringing to light the smuggling of these articles, the duty on which would be very heavy.

INDIGO prospects in Behar are said to be the reverse of bright. The struggle between real and artificial indigo still continues, but it is a most disheartening one for planters. A little while ago there seemed to be a slight improvement, and optimists prophesied that the worst was over. But a severe blow has been dealt by the news that Japan, hitherto the largest market for real indigo, has been buying the artificial product. The manufacturers are evidently sinners of character, and are selling their indigo in dainty little packets, the cheapness of which is well calculated to appeal to the thrifty Japanese, and the sale has been immense. Even the indigo made from the Java plant, upon which so many hopes have been built, has been rejected, and it seems almost as if the last chance were gone. Mr. Jules Kæpelin, however, a well-known indigo expert, in a letter to a Calcutta paper, still takes a hopeful view of the situation. He repeats what he has often said before, that the Badische Company and other manufacturers of artificial indigo have reached the lowest price they can possibly sell at, and even that is a losing one.

THE conductors of the "Times" are sending out a letter to subscribers to the paper inviting suggestions as to its contents. The letter runs:—"You have perhaps felt that the paper might be more serviceable to you or to the members of your family if we varied, in one or other respect, the share of our space which we allot to any one class of news." The opinions of the "Times" upon political, economic, artistic, and literary subjects could not be discussed by individual subscribers with advantage, but views on other points will receive "the closest attention." Who shall say after this that Great Britain is not waking up?

IN the "Freudenblatt" a "distinguished officer of the Austro-Hungarian Navy who recently retired from active service" describes how nearly Austrian warships came to firing upon the English warship "Enterprise" in 1866, shortly before the battle of Lissa. An excited officer reported that an Italian man of-war was approaching in the darkness, but the Austrian commander gave order to make sure of the identity of the unknown vessel before opening fire. Two Austrian battleships went a head, and would unquestionably have opened fire upon the stranger if the officer of the British vessel had not illuminated their flag in the nick of time. It is stated in another quarter, but without precise authority, that an incident similar to Admiral Rodjestvensky's meeting with the Hull trawlers befell Admiral Tegethoff in 1864, when his squadron was on its way through the North Sea to take part in the war against Denmark. There were no searchlights in those days, and the trawlers were mistaken for Danish gunboats, but rather than risk a fatal blunder Admiral Tegethoff decided to wait till morning, when the trawlers were recognised.

GAOLS AS HEALTH RESORTS.

WHY PRISONS ARE POPULAR.

[BY T. H. BIRD.]

A PASSIVE resister was sent to prison not long ago because he refused to pay his rates. After a month in Exeter Gaol he wrote enthusiastically to his friends: "Prison is a needful change of air and a delightful rest."

Now the sentiment expressed by this passive resister finds an echo in the breast of every man who has once tasted the sweets of prison life. Read the police-court and the law reports carefully and every day you will find men who call down Heaven's blessings on magistrates and judges who send them to gaol. They know they are going away from the world and its toils and its cares into the peaceful atmosphere that pervades prison life—into a heaven where tailors' and butchers' and doctors' bills are unknown, and where the smallest wants are attended to by obliging warders.

Such feelings as these overmastered Ambrose Addison at Ashton, and when the magistrates sent him to gaol for a month he shouted, out of the fullness of his spirit, "Oh, you dears; let me kiss you all!" Examples might be multiplied to infinity, writes T. H Bird in the "Daily Express."

Ex-convicts resort to every means, lawful and unlawful—mostly unlawful to get back into prison. They break into jewellers' shops, and knock policemen over the heads. The less artistics have bricks through plate-glass windows, and mild-mannered ticket-of-leave men, like the man at Newington the other day, tearfully implore the magistrate to let them go back to gaol again.

A DELIGHTFUL REST.

The "prison-habit" grows on one. Only last week this trait puzzled so experienced a judge of human nature as Mr. Plowden, who expressed his surprise at meeting—in Marylebone Police Court—a man who confessed to being a deserter in order that he might be sent to gaol.

This man wrote a truly pathetic letter to the magistrate. He said: "I shall always keep on doing it until I am stopped. Three months does not hurt me. It is only a sleep.

"I shall keep on going into prison and coming out. I close my letter with best respects."

Another man with whom the prison habit has become a mania is Jeremiah Cocklin, a worthy sentenced recently at West Ham. He has been in gaol more than a hundred times. He gravitates between gaol and the workhouse. When he is tired of the latter he hits a policeman and gets a month. Like the passive resister, he finds prison "a needful change and a delightful rest."

Statistics prove up to the hilt the unwavering devotion of every ex-convict to gaol. The last report of the Commissioner shows that there were at the end of March last 3,113 occupants of convict prisons. Of these no fewer than 2,383 had been previously convicted. Again, out of this total 160 were serving terms of penal servitude above their twentieth, 450 were working out terms between their twelfth and the twentieth, and 774 their sixth to the tenth terms. It may be taken for granted that the 2,383, when out of prison, had converted the odd 730, and enthused them with the idea of themselves becoming gaol-birds some day.

FINANCIERS AS CONVICTS.

This remarkable tendency to gravitate towards prisons is easily explainable. First of all, gaol is healthy. "Prison," says the medical inspector who attends to the ailments of his Majesty's guests, "may be looked on as a haven where no disease ought to be found." Of course, there are occasional exceptions, which only go to prove the rule. Figures show the healthy condition of prisoners.

The average daily population of local prisons for the year ended at March last was 17,708, or a total of 210,482 for the year. The death-rate among this number was the amazingly small one of 42 per 1,000. Take as a contrast Birmingham, which, without its suburbs, has a population of something over 210,000.

In taking Birmingham I am not casting an unnecessary slur on that excellent city, but merely using it for the purposes of comparison. The death-rate of Birmingham was, according to the last report of the Registrar-General, 22·3 per 1,000. The conclusion one must come to is that it is fifty-three times healthier to be in gaol than in Birmingham. Or putting it another way, 53 men in every 1,000 die in Birmingham for the one who dies in gaol.

The reason is easy to find. Among the professional men who go to prison there is a distinct preponderance of financiers and solicitors. This class of man is devoted to good living. He dines on the rarest—and most indigestible—food at restaurants.

REGULAR LIFE.

But the law steps in and stops his riotous living—on other people's money. He is sent to gaol. Here he does honest and productive work—stone-breaking or oakum-picking—for a few hours a day. This keeps him always "fit." He goes to bed with the sun, and rises before the lark has shaken the dew off its wing. He is absolutely free from the harrying of tradesmen, and has no thought of to-morrow, knowing that a benevolent Government will provide for his simple wants.

He is waited on, and has his meals served by men-servants, who are far more mindful of his health than his Mayfair footmen. And most important of all he is fed on plain, simple foods. The Empire, Scots say, was built up on porridge. But new characters have been formed on "skilly." On this diet men have learned the futility of all the little vanities of which life is made up and they have realised that for the reflective man who desires, peace of mind, coupled with comparative bodily ease, prison is the only place.

In the reserved and studied expressions in which Government officials couch their statements this fact is noted. says the chaplain-inspector in his last report: "The regular and disciplinary life of prisoners effects a great change in their behaviour and appearance. The friends of many prisoners have written to the authorities of the prison, and have spoken gratefully of the real and lasting good which has been effected within the prison walls.

"One lady visitor, a tender-hearted and zealous worker, pleads with the magistrates not to listen to the oft-repeated warning that by sending a young woman to gaol they harden her, and send her from bad to worse.' 'Exactly the opposite is invariably my experience,' the lady says, 'if the sentences have been long enough for the good influences in the prison to tell upon her character.'"

THE Venetian composer Jacopo Taboga believes that he has discovered a hitherto unknown Nocturne by Chopin. The manner of its discovery was rather remarkable. During a recent professional tour in Switzerland he bought for a song from a wandering dealer a number of old books, musical and otherwise which appeared to him to possess interest. While turning them over he came upon a volume between the leaves of which was a sheet of MS. music, which upon a closer inspection proved to be the twentieth Nocturne of Chopin, hitherto unknown. Signor Taboga declares that neither he nor other musicians to whom he has shown his find have any doubt as to its authenticity.

PRESIDENT LOUBET has suffered as much from the "mobbing" by curious crowds to which illustrious personages are nowadays subjected as has King Edward himself. An amusing result of this is reported from Paris. Each year the President has paid a visit to the exhibition of pictures by women painters. Each year also he has been so surrounded during his visit by the painters and their friends that he has been able to see nothing of the pictures because of the fashionable hats which came between him and them. This is to be changed in future, and, in deference to a hint from the Elysee the Committee of the exhibition has announced that at the next annual exhibition special guardians are to be appointed, who are to restrain the other invited guests from incommoding M. Loubet and his party. Should this prove unsuccessful, in future exhibitions the galleries will be closed on the day of his visit to everyone but M. Loubet and his immediate friends.

WAITING TO BEGIN.

THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

THE OUTRAGE INQUIRY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Reuter wiring from Mukden to-day, says that neither Army appears inclined to attack owing to the strength of their respective positions, unless possessing a preponderance of numbers enabling a flank movement.

The Japanese probably have the most troops available.

It is stated in Paris that at the request of Great Britain, the officer of the transport Khamchatka who first ordered the opening of fire on the trawlers has been landed at Dakar to appear before the Commission of Inquiry.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Japan is again buying Welsh steam coal and several Cardiff firms are making offers. One purchase of ten thousand tons is recorded.

Reuter (Chifu) says that the crew of theRaztoropny will be conveyed to Sanghai by the Chinese cruiser Haiyung with the assent of the Government at Tokio and St. Petersburg.

THE RUSSIAN OUTBREAK AT CANEA.

Report of Disturbances Confirmed.

DISORDER AND DRUNKENNESS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Canea confirms the disgraceful conduct of the sailors of the Baltic fleet at Canea. There were, he says, constant scenes of drunkenness in which several officers participated. One Russian was killed by his comrades and others severely wounded.

The officers disregarded it all and no discipline was attempted.

Many of the sailors were left behind, either lost or deserted.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

The Hague Conference.

CHINA TO BE REPRESENTED.

A telegram from Armsterdam says that China has consented to be represented at the Hague Conference.

THE PARLIAMENTARY VACANCY.

Sir H. S. King's Reported Resignation.

A TELEGRAPHIC MISTAKE.

Reuter's Agency writes :—With reference to our telegram of the 21st inst. stating that Sir H. Seymour King had resigned his seat for Hull, a correction from the Cable Company shows that it was Mr. R. Rigg, member for Appleby, who has resigned.

THE ZEMSTVO CONFERENCE

The Programme of Reform

The meeting of the Zemstvos at St. Petersburg closed last evening and, though private, it attracted the greatest attention.

The discussions were unrestricted and covered a wide field, The greatest unanimity in favour of reform was manifested.

The delegates will present their programme to the Minister of the Interior and it is reported will be received by the Tsar.

GALE AND SNOW IN ENGLAND.

Wrecks and Loss of Life.

ROYALTY SNOW BOUND.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

A great gale is raging in the North Sea.

Several wrecks with loss of life are reported.

There are blinding snow storms in the North and Midlands of England, the telegraphs are broken down and trains delayed.

The King and Queen of Portugal are snowed up at Chatsworth where they are the guests of the Duke of Devonshire.

CRETE AND GREECE.

Annexation Proposals.

PRINCE GEORGE AND THE POWERS.

A memorandum from Prince George has been handed to the Powers in which he emphasizes the certainty of disturbances in Crete, if the people's aspirations to union with Greece are again rejected.

THE JAPANESE HOUSE TAX QUESTION.

Hague Tribunal Adjourns

The Japanese house tax tribunal at the Hague has adjourned and given the parties time till 15th December to present their cases and till 15th February to lodge the replies to the same.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO KASHMIR.

STATE BANQUET.

LORD AMPTHILL'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINAGAR, KASHMIR, Nov. 23.

At a state banquet given in the palace at Srinagar last evening, in reply to the toast of his Excellency the Viceroy proposed by his Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, his Excellency the Viceroy made the following speech :—

Your Highness Raja Sahib, ladies and gentlemen. To express the grateful thanks of LadyAmpthill and myself for a toast so cordially and eloquently proposed and so heartily received is a pleasant task to attempt, but a difficult one to perform adequately. Your Highness' words are a ready assurance of the friendly welcome which we have received in Kashmir and your Highness' kind endeavours to make us forget that our visit is but a poor substitute for that of Lord and Lady Curzon to which your Highness had looked forward to. We cannot thank your Highness sufficiently for the splendid hospitality which we are enjoying in this most fascinating country, and we can assure your Highness that our visit to Kashmir will ever remain a most delightful recollection. I certainly cherish hopes of returning here some day, but it will be as a humble traveller, and I am certain that your Highness will receive me as kindly then as you did eleven years ago when I came in the same condition to your Highness' State of Jammu. I gladly acknowledge the sincerity of your Highness' loyal assurances of which the Kashmir State, as I shall presently show, has given conspicuous proof. I also associate myself with the sympathetic allusion which your Highness has made to the illness of Lady Curzon and the consequent postponement of Lord Curzon's return to India, circumstances which were veritably tragic have by the mercy of God gradually changed from grief and anxiety to hopefulness and relief, and we can now look forward with confidence to Lord Curzon's immediate return to the labours in which he has displayed such patriotic and whole-hearted devotion. Meanwhile, I am profiting by Lord Curzon's misfortune, but I think I am doing so in a manner to which neither he nor anybody else would object and certainly in the only manner in which I myself should care to profit by the unfortunate prolongation of his absence.

REASONS FOR THE VISIT.

There are many people who wish to know why I am paying a visit to your Highness' State so shortly before I hand back the Governor-Generalship to Lord Curzon, and I have not the least objection to explaining the reasons if your Highness will permit me to do so now. Your Highness and I are old friends, for it was eleven years ago that I had the pleasure of making your Highness' acquaintance when I arrived at Jammu as a simple globe trotter and your Highness honoured me by entertaining me in your palace, although at that time I was very youthful and had even less personal ambition than I have now,and although I was merely visiting India from motives of plea sure seeking combined with a sense of patriotic duty as an Englishman and was not even writing a book on my travels.

THE MAHARAJA AS A PROPHET.

Your Highness was able to make the singular prophecy that I should some day return as Viceroy. Your Highness' prediction was clearly not an idle compliment, for it has constantly been reiterated in the pleasant letters which I have received from your Highness during the past eleven years, and now it has been strangely but literally fulfilled. I am, therefore, fully convinced that the gift of prophecy is not extinct and that your Highness posseses it to a wonderful degree.Well, your Highness as you have just said had for some time past been making hospitable preparations for entertaining Lord Curzon in the beginning of November and when his return was definitely postponed until a time too late for a visit to Kashmir, your Highness most kindly invited me to come in his stead. No invitation could have been more welcome to me at the time for not only was I very anxious to renew my old acqnaintance with your Highness once more before leaving India, but it has always been a dream of my life to see the lovely and romantic country over which your Highness rules. A period of heavy work at Simla made me feel that I needed at any rate a partial holiday and I accepted your Highness' invitation with eager pleasure, I am come, therefore, as an old friend of your Highness to enjoy the splendid hospitality and sport which your Highness so kindly offered to me and I need hardly say that my enjoyment is complete. Neither hospitality nor sport have left me anything to desire, and I have satisfied myself that the charms of Kashmir have not been exaggerated by enthusiastic admirers.

KASHMIR, A SUMMER RESORT OF MOGHUL EMPERORS.

I now understand why the Great Moghul emperors of the 17th and 18th centuries made Kashmir their summer resort, for surely there are few places in the world more beautiful than this enchanting valley. It is not generally known that the so called annual exodus to the hills is by no means a modern or a British innovation. The rulers of India in ancient days took the fullest advantage of mountain climates and in one respect at any rate they were wiser than we are, for they chose better places. One cannot, however, help wondering how the emperors of Delhi managed to conduct the affairs of the Empire from a place so distant and isolated as Kashmir and that without the modern conveniences of the railway and telegraph. It is probable there was less centralization in those days and that less was expected of the Government, while it is certain that when the Moghul emperors retired to the hills, they enjoyed a real holiday instead of working as hard as the Viceroy and his coadjutors are obliged to do at Simla now a-days.

KASHMIR'S NEW ERA OF PROSPERITY.

I have been fortunate in coming to Kashmir at a very interesting moment which seems to be the dawn of a new era of prosperity for the country. I understand that your Highness has decided on the construction of a Railway to the plains and that great schemes for the utilization of the splendid water power which lies hidden in the Jhelum are under contemplation. Your Highness has wisely sought advice from Major Joly de Lotbiniere, the eminent electrical engineer, who has so recently demonstrated in Mysore what magnificent resources can be called into being in India. In Mysore the enterprise and far-sighted wisdom of the Darbar have made use of the latest inventions of science to produce a source of wealth which was undreamt of a generation ago. Here in Kashmir your Highness has a very similar opportunity. There are great undeveloped resources in the State and the power which can turn them into productive wealth and give scope for various manufacturing industries is at hand in the Jhelum river. It is extremely interesting to me to have arrived here at a moment when your Highness' Government are considering a magnificent and comprehensive scheme which will at once diminish the risk of floods in Kashmir, largely extend cultivation, extract the buried treasures from the mountains, give profitable employment to large classes of the population and provide those means of communication with the outer world which are essential to a country which has progress and development before it. It is held by those who are competent to judge that the construction of a railway will result in so great an increase of imports on account of the improved condition of Kashmir that the enhanced Customs revenue will pay the total interest on the capital expenditure of the scheme. I trust that your Highness will live to see the complete execution of this noble enterprise and the benefits which it will confer on your people, so that your Highness' name may be handed down for generations to come as the ruler who has done more than any other to benefit Kashmir. A long interval must necessarily elapse between the conception of a scheme of this kind and the elaboration of all the details which make its execution possible. It is inevitable also that there should be many difficulties which are at present unforeseen, but I trust that these all will be overcome without any undue delay. The scheme. if feasible, will also incidentally benefit the Punjab by allowing a greater supply of water to pass down the Jhelum at the time when it is most needed and thus meet a wish which the Government of India have recently been pressing upon your Highness' Darbar in a scheme for damming up the Woolar Lake.

KASHMIR, "THE SHIELD OF THE EMPIRE."

It has been particularly interesting to me to see something of your Highness' fine traits,and the medals which decorate the breasts of so many of the men remind me of the gallant manner in which they have acquitted themselves, side by side with British troops, in the campaigns of Chitral and Hunza Nagar and more than one other expedition. I believe that your Highness is particularly proud of holding the rank of Major-General in the British Army and the title is certainly no empty one, seeing that your Highness' soldiers guard the frontier from Mastuj on the west to Rudok on the east, entirely unsupported by British troops and that no other Native State furnishes so large a contingent of Imperial Service troops as Kashmir. Kashmir also is the only State which possesses an Imperial Service Artillery, and one of the most vivid recollection of my first visit to India is that of seeing the smart Mountain batteries manœuvring on the hills round Jammu. Nor must I omit to mention that your Highness has permitted the formation of a British Volunteer Corps in Srinagar which is, I believe, the only one in a Native State and which I have also had the pleasure of inspecting. In truth, your Highnese is justly honoured with the title of "Sipar-i-Sultanat" or Shield of the Empire, and I trust that the metal of the troops who go to form the shield will ever continue to give the ring of true steel in the future as it has done in the past. The efficiency of the Kashmir State troops is largely due to the high ability and zeal of Raja Sir Amar Singh whose fraternal co-operation with your Highness in the management of the affairs of state is pleasant to behold.

THE PRESENT MAHARAJA'S SUCCESSFUL RULE.

The administation of Kashmir has improved in many respects since your Highness succeeded to the Gadi twenty years ago, But I can hardly refer in detail to the numerous changes which have taken place in an after-dinner speech. Improvement of communications, the introduction of a regular accounts system, the substitution of the British rupee for the old Kashmir currency, the introducing of improved systems of revenue, customs and excise administration and of the Imperial postal and telegraph systems are among the numerous reforms which have taken place. I think that your Highness will be glad to admit that in all these reforms the Kashmir Darbar has been guided and advised by an exceptionally brilliant series of British Residents and assisted by a number of capable British officers. Not least among the former was Mr. Louis Dane, the present Foreign Secretary, who to his great regret and mine also has been unable to accompany me here, as he has been selected for an important Mission to his Highness the Amir of Afghanistan. Although Mr. Dane's sojourn in Kashmir was short, he did much for the State, particularly in the matter of rescuing the important industry of sericulture and in suggesting measures which largely increased the revenue of the State. That revenue has risen from 50 lakhs in 1891 to 89 lakhs in the present year, while there has been a proportionate increase in the trade with British India. I am convinced from all that I have heard that Kashmir has by no means reached the zenith of prosperity, and I share your Highness' confidence that the measures which are now under contemplation will, if carried out, largely bring prosperity to the people and to the State. But in mentioning the services of British officers, I must not forget to allude to those of Mr. Ghulam Ahmad Khan, the late Revenue Member of your Highness' Council, whose lamented death has deprived the State of a most capable officer and one who contributed largely to the reforms and which I have briefly alluded.

FREEMASONRY AND KASHMIR.

There is one other matter which I should like to mention, if I am not trying the patience of your Highness and your guests. I learnt with pleasure shortly after my arrival that your Highness had generourly granted a site of land to the newly formed Masonic Ladge, in spite of the fact that the laws of the State do not permit the acquisition of landed property by Europeans, and that this action of your Highness was due to the fact that I myself am a Freemason. I thank your Highness most cordially for this very great and generous compliment, and I can assure your Highness that your confidence in Freemasons is not misplaced. There are perhaps few places in the world where a Masonic lodg could be more appropriately located than at Srinagar. For the country is rich in legend and story o. King Solomon whose name is highly honoured among Freemasons and plays a great part in Masonic tradition. Freemasonry, I may tell your Highness, forms a bond such as no other exists between Indians and Englishmen, for it is based on eternal principles of piety and virtue which are common to all civilized races and all great religions. Srinagar is perhaps the spot in the world where the inheritors of traditions which centuries ago were spread from Palestine to the East and to the West should unite in fraternal co-operation and harmony and I earnestly hope that the asonic Lodge which will henceforth assemble under your Highness' ægis will do much to promote human charity and good will in this land.

Your Highness has many English guests this evening, and I am sure that they will all agree with me in bearing testimeny to the kindness, generosity and hospitality which distinguish your Highness. I have very special reasons to recognize those qualities and I take this opportunity of thanking your Highness most heartily for the splendid manifestation of them with which your Highness has received me in Kashmir. The visit to your Highness' State will long remain one of my most pleasant and treasured recollections. But before I came here, I had occasion to know of your Highness' warm heart and generous disposition, and on no occasion were these qualities more apparent than during the terrible floods of last year when your Highness went among the people distributing relief and offering encouragement and even sheltered large homeless crowds within the walls of this palace. Ladies and gentlemen, I am sure that you will join with me in drinking with the utmost cordiality to the health of the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir and wishing his Highness all health, happiness and prosperity.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

POONA MOUNTED INFANTRY COMPETITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 23.

The Mounted Infantry Competition of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association for troops in the Poona Division, took place to-day, on the Wanowrie rifle ranges. A pretty stiff course had been selected consisting of three mud walls to be twice negotiated and several deep nullahs. Ten teams competed of which the first three were : 1st Connaught Rangers (25 points), 2nd Seaforth Highlanders (17 points) and 3rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (14 points). The Suffolk Regiment gained the extra prize for good riding and style.

THEFT BY AN OFFICER'S HAMAL.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

In the Bungalow of Major Benn, 33rd Light Cavalry, a theft had been committed at Ghorpuri by his hamal about the end of last month, of property worth Rs. 1,260. Major Benn was away at the time of theft, at the manœuvres. The accused was arrested in Bombay, and was placed to-day before the Cantonment Magistrate and pleaded guilty. He had three previous convictions. The Magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the next Sessions. Most of the property stolen has been recovered.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant L S Fenton, 113th Infanty, has passed the tests for retention in the Indian Army.

Captain J O B Minogue, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, 4th Division, has been granted leave out of India for eight months on private affairs.

Lieutenant-Colonel G A Ivatt, Lincolnshire Regiment, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion on promotion, and is under orders to proceed to England.

Second-Lieutenant A C A Tackwell, 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, has been appointed to the 81st Pioneers.

Major A W Andrew, 20th Deccan Horse, officiates as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Secunderabad Division, vice Captain Faunce, on leave.

Lieutenant C V Ommanney, 15th Carnatic Infantry, has been appointed Adjutant of his regiment.

Second-Lieutenant P. T. Etherton, Northamtonshire Regiment, has been appointed Double Company Officer, 78th Moplah Rifles.

Major H F Vanderzee, R A, and Lieutenant M E Rae, 81st Pioneers, have been granted leave out of India for one year on private affairs.

THE JESTERS.

Last night the Company of English artistes, who have given themselves the name of the Jesters, made a successful opening appearance at the Novelty Theatre. The members of the troupe are all capable and admirable singers and the entertainment is one of the best that Bombay has seen for a long time. It is a variety show of a type which is novel to Bombay audiences, and the house last night expressed the keenest enjoyment, applause and laughter being continuous. In the first part of the programme the Company appeared as pierrots and pierretes and gave a highly diverting burlesque of musical comedy in which many of the best numbers from the latest London musical pieces were introduced. The second part was a variety of an excellent quality. The Company ineludes Miss Nellie Curtis, a lady who became a favourite in Bombay during her association with the Dallas Company, Miss Doreen O'Connor, a bright soubrette, Miss Alice Griffin, a charming centralto singer, and Miss Beatrice Erle, another admirable vocalist. Of the gentlemen, Mr. Fred A. Ellis is a comedian who keeps the house in roars,and last night scored a great success. Mr.Frank Lynne is a baritone who was associated with Savoy Opera,and among his other contributions, gives an excellent monologue in the style of the social entertainer. Mr. Cyril Davies is a tenor with an excellent voice and he made palpable hits with "a Sprig of Rosemary" and "My Dreams" Mr. Phil Carlton is also admirable as singer and in humorous monologue. There was a good house last night, but the entertainment is of such a class that the theatre should be crowded. During the remaining three nights of the Jesters' stay in Bombay, a change of programme is promised each evening. A number of topical allusions last night were received with great relish Refrences to the Baltic fleet, the reverse of appreciative,being especially applauded; an allusion to the need for a new theatre also produced a demonstration of approval.

THE HUMOURS OF THE QUEEN'S ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should like to see the Health Department come down heavily on whoever is responsible for the bi-weekly dredging of the drain along the Queen's Road and right on throughout the rest of what is euphemistically termed the main drain. It never seems to do its work unaided. Its action has to be periodically managed by numerous humble coolies with chain and buckets. They loop the loop more or less successfully from man-hole to man-hole, filling attendant carts with what the drain is intended to carry off, but which it most certainly does not. Has the drain so faithfully copied the Municipal custom that it too must have its budli system? How long are we to daily see and smell the sewer being dredged of its odious contents? Our very horses shy from the effluvia that rise therefrom.

I should like to know whether this triumph of engineering was really devised to automatically carry off what flows into it, or whether it is simply an expensive sport of an expensive department. It is fearful to think what house-connections with a stagnant drain, of the sort we see being personally conducted every morniig, must mean for the unfortunate people who have to live in the houses that are supposed to be rendered more hygienic by a close connection with a huge, long, stagnant cess-pool. Where is the error in construction? Whose is the fault? Can it be remedied? The opinion of experts was asked and paid for, but did they ever have an opportunity of seeing the actual proceeding that is now an established custom—the emptying by coolies of the whole length of the Queen's Road main sewer? The difference between theory and practice is well exemplified there. The drain is the theory, the coolies the practice. The old fashioned, honest, open drain would not be half as dangerous, and it would certainly have cost less. How long is the drain to enjoy its sinecure?—Yours, &c.,

CHARON.

LORD CURZON'S RETURN.

BOMBAY CORPORATION'S ADDRESS.

THE Committee of the Bombay Corporation appointed to draft an address of welcome to the Right Hon'ble Baron Curzon of Kedleston on his arrival in Bombay, to assume the office of Governor-General, have submitted the following for the Corporation's approval :—

To The Right Honourable George Nathaniel Baron Curzon of Kedleston, G.M.S.I., &c., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Designate.

May it please Your Lordship—We, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, beg most respectfully to tender to your Lordship our cordial and loyal welcome on landing on these shores to assume the duties of the high office to which you have been again appointed by Our Most Gracious Sovereign.

It was with the deepest concern that we learned of the grave illness of Lady Curzon and our sincere sympathy has followed her and you throughout. We rejoice to hear she has recovered, and we earnestly hope to welcome Her Ladyship to India in renewed health and strength at some early date.

When your Lordship arrived in Bombay in 1898, you were pleased to say in reply to our address, that the loyalty, of which we spoke, to the person and throne of the Queen-Empress, you believed to be as wide-spread as it was profound and intense. The same feelings of loyalty are now entertained to Our Gracious Sovereign, the King-Emperor, and we pray Your Lordship to lay them at the feet of His Imperial Majesty.

It is our earnest trust that with your high intellectual accomplishments, your marked personality, and especially your great interest in everything pertaining to this country, you may be able to devise and promote measures which will conduce to the welfare and happiness of its people.

As Your Lordship is doubtless already aware, by the good Providence of God, immediate fear of famine was removed by a timely fall of rain; and although there is yet cause for considerable anxiety we have the assurance that the Government of this Presidency are fully prepared to meet with prompt and vigorous action any emergency which may arise.

Since this Municipality presented its last address to Your Lordship, the ravages by plague have been continuous, notwithstanding the heavy expenditure and ceaseless efforts of our Municipal Authorities to carry out every suggestion giving promise of alleviating, if not altogether removing this evil, so disturbing to the people, to the commercial prosperity of this City and to the financial arrangements of this Municipality.

This Corporation has suggested to the Local Government the advisability of appointing a Committee of Scientists to investigate the sources and causes of plague, for any advance in knowledge of the disease would be beneficial far beyond the bounds of this City and Presidency. We therefore confidently commend the matter to your Lordship's favourable consideration.

We would also beg leave to commend for similar consideration a memorial which we have addressed to the Government of India praying to be relieved to a greater extent than we have so far been of the burden of plague expenditure.

In conclusion, we would again bid you a hearty welcome, and express the hope that your health has recovered from the strain of the recent anxiety, and that it may continue vigorous for many long and useful years.

The draft is signed by the whole of the members of the committee except Sir P. M. Mehta and Mr. H. S. Vakil. The latter being ill has not been able to go through the report.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock writes :—"I regret that no mention is to be made of the need for the supervision of pilgrims for sanitary purposes by the Imperial Government. I consider it to be a question of great importance."

SOLDIERS vs. POLICE.

THE ASSAULT ON AN INSPECTOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday morning Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Jones charged Privates Heymer and Bawn of the Yorkshire Regiment with using criminal force to Sub-Inspector Bodley of the Bombay Police while on duty at Colaba Post-Office Chowkey on the evening of the second instant. Superintendent Grennan prosecuted.

Snb-Inspector Henry Arthur Bodley said that on the evening of the 2nd instant he was returning from duty at the Bandstand, riding on his bicycle. Going along Colaba road he saw a hackney victoria carriage being rashly driven towards Colaba. Inside the gharry there were four soldiers while a fifth soldier was sitting on the coach box beside the gharrywalla. He chased the gharry on his bicycle and overtook it at the Colaba Post-Office Chowkey. The soldier who was sitting on the coach box was whipping the horse with his military cane and trying to get the reins into his own hands. The witness asked the soldier as well as the gharriwalla to stop the carriage. He then called upon a military policeman who was close by to take the names of all the soldiers seated in the carriage. Through the military police officer he got the names of all the soldiers and then told them to go to their barracks. The two accused were amongst them. Accused No 1 suddenly rushed towards the witness using foul language and struck him with his stick on the left shoulder. Witness thereupon arrested No. 1 called for a carriage, when accused No. 2 rushed towards him and tried to rescue No. 1. He struggled with the witness. No. 2 got hold of him by the collar and then witness fell along with No. 1 on the ground. But did not release hold of No. 1. Then No. 2 struck him with his clenched fist while he was on the ground. At the same time he felt a sharp kick on his left knee, but which one it came from he could not say. Later on with the assistance of military policemen both the accused were secured. The witness said he suffered from dislocation of the left knee and contusion. He was still a convalescent in the European General Hospital.

The evidence of the victoria-driver was then led.

Both the accused pleaded guilty, and also asked for mercy on the plea that at the time they were drunk.

On behalf of both the accused Lieutenant Carey of the Yorkshire Regiment who was present to watch the case said accused No. 2 had hitherto borne a good character, but he did not know much of accused No. 1. He hoped the Court would deal leniently with them.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case said that from the evidence before him there was no doubt as to the conduct of the two accused. The only question therefore was what should be the punishment to be inflicted upon them This was not the first time that such conduct of soldiers had been brought to the notice of his Court. On various occasions it was found that they treated Civil Police Officers like this, and then the usual plea in defence was drunkenness. In the present case there was nothing to show that the accused were so heavily drunk as not to know what consequences would follow their misconduct. He did not think this was a case that could be treated lightly. The Court should pass such sentence as would deter other soldiers from behaving similarly. As the accused No 2 was known to have borne a good character the Magistrate fined him Rs. 100 with the alternative of one month's hard labour, accused No. 1 was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE MACDONALD CUP.

THE qualifying round for this Cup was played by Medal play on Thursday the 17th instant.

Owing to the absence of the usual heavy dew the course has dried up a lot lately, this being especially noticeable in the greens, which are not nearly so true as they were a short time ago.

Messrs. Humphrey and Arnot tied for first place, they therefore played another round, which was won by Mr. Arnot.

Messrs. Aitken, Russ and Roberts had to play off for the 7th and 8th places, Mr. Russ being knocked out. The following are the scores put in for the qualifying round :—

P J Arnot	45	—7	38
J Humphray	43	—5	38
J S Mackenzie	43	—4	39
C Thomson	45	—5	40
C M Gray	40	+1	41
A W Daldy	44	—3	41
C A Russ	49	—7	42
C H Roberts	44	—2	42
R Aitken	41	+1	42
D Revie	48	—3	45
G Miller	48	—4	44
J B Chapman	53	—9	44
R A Don	45	Scr	45
P F Fischer	45	"	45
R H M Steven	46	"	46
A L S Roberts	47	"	47
E E Coombs	50	—2	48

The following now have to play off by Match play :—

C M Gray v, J S Mackenzie
A W Daldy v. R Aitken
P J Arnot v. C H Roberts
J Humphrey v. C Thomson

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Picture Exhibitions.

MR. SHAW'S NEW PLAY.

MR. SUTRO'S "WALLS OF JERICHO."

LONDON, Nov. 4.

THE usual international collection at Mr. McLean's Gallery, Haymarket, makes amends for some uninteresting work by a "Sunset in Autumn," in which the beautiful sky sheds a remote light through delicately-drawn foliage numbered by the season on the lofty trees—a noble example of the art of M, Henri Harpignies. Here also is a very beautiful Corot, not perhaps of the first order, but having such fine passages as the perfect tone of the figures dancing in a round against the lighter sky and that of the summits of the trees against the upper region, of airy violet. The Cazin—"Mill by the Sea"—though it has not less than the customary mannerism, has also a peculiar beauty in the soft embrowned landscape and its distances. Roybet, whose abrupt colours and rich lights were modern in Paris in the time of the older generation, is represented by a heaped interior, "The Artist in his Studio." The hope of national progress, with which, on slender evidence, we are apt to flatter ourselves, is checked by the comparison of the better work of Mr. Fildes with that of one of the most recently elected Associates of the Academy, in these rooms.

At Mr. Arthur Tooth's Gallery, Haymarket, there is an exceedingly fine Corot, "Les Environs d'Ardennes," with dark trees. their trunks of the utmost darkness of nature. The same master's "Ville d'Avray" is a pale picture, with low horizon, of less than usual interest. The example of Troyon, "Le Ruisseau," is a rich painting of sylvan light; the cattle, with their masterly drawing and movement, walk across an opening of sunshine in a wood. An interior. by Desire Lucas, with the title of "Benedicite," has some delightful painting where the light from a window is shed upon the various-coloured wall, and on the sub-red dishes on the table. Mr. Thaulow's picture of "A village in France—Evening," has the unsatisfactory sky of M. le Sidaner, and shadows of rather dirty paint, but yet some beauty of water, and wall. One of the best things in the gallery is "Troupeau de Vaches a la Riviere," a pastel by M. Leon Lhermitte. The double curve of the composition carries the river from ripe westering sunshine into a large shadow, which involves the growth of meadow and river grass, and the figures (more in attitudes than is usual with M. Lhermitte), while the warm rays take the rounded and full tops of the summer trees. It is not necessary to say that the cattle are admirably drawn, and that the whole fresh and harmonious picture is interesting. The "Autumn" of Mr. Adrian Stokes has grace and style.

Miss Beatrice Parsons exhibits at the Dowdeswell Galleries, New Bondstreet, a series of "Old English Gardens" such as many another water-colour painter has skill to do, except that here and there she shows a finer sense of tone, compares a throng of roses with a yew hedge, and a company of twilight lilies with a delicate sky in a manner nearer to art. Her drawings are, however, portraits of gardens rather than works of art; they are, no doubt, very "like"; but they have their origin in a scheme of painting that is quite modern, yet of which the error has been already exposed. When Ruskin recommended the painters of the day to devote their skill to making records of geological formations, of the growth of plants, and of ancient buildings threatened with restoration, the dull thought that he held these useful works (in which, very rightly, nothing was to be selected and nothing rejected) to be feats of art fulfilling the aims of painting; whereas he intended in fact, to express a discouraging opinion of the talent then under training. These portraits of flower-beds and walks are, of course, several degrees higher in accomplishment, but they are clever and pictorial versions of the same idea. Miss Parsons is at her best when she takes a more shadowy view of her gardens, but in all her drawings there is uncommon ability.

Mr. Bernard Shaw is "l'enfant terrible" of British letters. His genius is that of the child: his precocity only deepens with years. Anybody who has studied children knows them to be intensely logical as a reasoning machine the brain is best when new. Older people only think when they must, when something turns up that cannot be met with a prejudice. But children take a delight in storing and exercising their minds From want of experience they get hold of things wrongly, and arguing honestly and accurately, arrive at the most astounding conclusions. We are not disparaging the child-mind. On the contrary, we revel in it. There is nobody who thinks so much or makes you think so much as a child. We talk of educating our children as a matter, of course, but really they just as much educate us. Scripture tells us that they shall be our judges. They are, and not bad judges, either. And so we are deeply grateful for Mr. Bernard Shaw, with his strictly logical mind, his absolute freedom from prejudice, his genuine glee over his discoveries, and his "Wee Macgregor" like passion for asking "Whit wy?" There is no proper story in John Bull's Other Island, produced as a matinee at the Court Theatre, where it will be repeated at five matinees within the next fortnight. Plot is not the strong point of nursery drama. Broadbent and Larry Doyle are in partnership as civil engineers. Broadbent is about to foreclose an Irish estate with a view to building on it a remunerative garden city and representing the place in Parliament. He is encouraged in his scheme by Tim Haffigan, a needy adventurer, who plays the Irishman of sentiment and stage tradition for shekels. Broadbent engages Tim as a guide to the great heart of Ireland at £1 a month. Doyle drops in. He ridicules Tim as the genuine article, and measures him up by the shrinkage in the whisky. Will Doyle accompany Broadbent to Roscullen? Doyle hardly relishes the job. When he left Roscullen eighteen years earlier he had an understanding with Nora, the heiress of the place, since she has £60 a year, whom he has treated coldly in subsequent correspondence. Broadbent, who has seen her photograph, smacks his lips and remarks in an aside that there is a chance for him. That is the substance of the first act. There are three more, but all that happens in them is that Broadbent is adopted by Roscullen as its next representative in Parliament, and that Nora will be his wife.

There is no dramatic interest in the piece, the characters have not a drop of blood among them, and really we do not care what happens to them. So is it in the drama of the nursery. But we get some nursery compensations. We have some grand "finds" in the way of character. The richest one, perhaps, is a priest who has been deprived of his living because he gave absolution to a gentleman of colour; and a peasant, who, hearing that priest holding facetious intercourse with a grasshopper, imagines magic. There are, too, some pretty happenings. Broadbent to get a vote, agrees to carry a pig in his motor. "If that pig should get hould of the handle of the machine!" a rustic chuckles, and the curtain falls. It does, and there is a terrible spill. Is not this sheer nursery fooling? A meeting of constituents roar over it, but, when Broadbent presents himself, gravely congratulate on his him wonderful escape and talk of their anxiety on his behalf. And there are some minor incidents, but not many. The story does not enthrall, and the only hope left is the dialogue. This, it goes without saying, is brilliant. There is scarcely a generally accepted opinion that Mr. Shaw does not attack, and with some success. All through he is knocking corners off the conventionally cherished. He is "rough," as they say, on sentiment and poetry. Whatever is of good repute he has a shy at. The climax is reached when Hodson, Broadbent's manservant, gives an oppressed Irishman a bit of his mind. Hodson ridicules the making much of Haffigan's silly little grievances. Haffigan has been turned out of a farm

which he has improved to the tune of £5 a year. Hodson was cleared out of London premises where he had worked up a business of thousands. He would have Home Rule for Ireland in order that a little attention might be paid to his own country. Having created his puppets, Mr. Shaw has a field-day among them, by the end of which they are badly punctured. But somehow we feel that Mr. Shaw need not have gone to the trouble of a play. The hundred or hundred and fifty notable remarks he makes might more appropriately have been recorded in a little volume of epigrams. It seems an abuse of the process of the Court, or of any other theatre, to muster a company to publish them as drama. The theatre was crowded, and frequent laughter, rather than absorbed attention, proclaimed the play a success. But the play is, for good as for bad, the work of a child.

"The Walls of Jericho" is not quite the serious play we are all waiting for, but it comes nearer it than any piece that has been produced for some seasons past. We should be sorry to think that English Society is, like Dean Swift's premonitory elm tree, rotten at the top, but some of the upper branches are in a condition that is the reverse of healthy, and bodes no good to the State. There is a smart set. Their smartness consists in running counter to every nice tradition of rank, of honour, and of sex. It is just this circle which Mr. Sutro calls Jericho, and attacks. His attack, which takes in everything save the hold a man may establish on a woman by clearing her debts of honour, is well timed and true. Only it is too general, too diffuse, and is carried on by the use of characters so conventional as to be almost stage dummies. The millionaire in chief is jack Frobisher, who has made his money in Queensland over sheep. He marries a Lady Aletha, the elder daughter of the Marquis of Steventon, and finds himself in the thick of "smartness." His father-in-law is impecunious; his title has worn out its welcome on the prospectuses of limited companies. His wife, though a good woman at bottom, is entirely absorbed in her set. She has a lover in Harry Dallas, a discredited man about town, though she keeps him off much as Lady Jessica keeps off Falkner the Liars. She is addicted to bridge, and her bridge parties include the Duchess of Matlock, who cheats. There is a child, a little boy, whom she has resented as an intruder, and never sees. Her brother, Lord Drayton, has ruined her religious mother's companion, and, once the girl is out of the home, she thinks no more about it.

Frobisher, who has been very patient, can stand it no longer. He is a strong man, with simple ideas of right and wrong. In Queensland, as his friend Bannister, who has struck gold, reminds him, he was wont to have his own way. And so Frobisher, who has felt his will-power ebbing away amid his enervating surroundings, determines to make a stand. He marries Lord Drayton to the girl he has seduced, and furnishes them with the means of livelihood. His justification for this step is that Drayton loves the girl. The Marquis is furious. He cannot see that the girl should be given a thought and has counted on his son's making a rich match that would provide him with another source of income. Further, Frobisher shows his wife's lover, a contemptible person whose too ardent behaviour has awakened Lady Alethea to a just sense of her position, the door. That done, he broaches his main remedy. It is to forsake Mayfair for Queensland, where his wife, in simple, natural conditions, may learn, if not to forget, yet to despise her sojourn in Jericho. At first she rebels. She will stay where she is and he may take the child if he likes. But Frobisher's demonstration has wrought a change in her. She finds that she cannot spare the child. And so husband and wife, become reconciled over a natural and mutual tie. "Natural tie," therein lies the merit of the play. It is made of sound honest stuff, and is written with a keen sense of effect. Its chief weakness comes of the author's trying to do too many things, make too many points, at once. The piece, which was enthusiastically received, was well acted. Mr. Arthur Bourchier was forcible as Frobisher. At first he had, like Brer Fox, to lie low and say nothing. But when he roused himself and laid about him he carried the whole house with him. Miss Violet Vanbrugh as Lady Alethea was wholly admirable and delightful in every one of her varying moods. To the thoughtful person in search of an evening's theatrical entertainment our advice would be. "Go to Jericho."

HIGH COURT.—Nov. 24.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1331-1361—Payne and Co—Messrs S B Fraser and Co vs The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co—Cragie L and O and Smetham B and N—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYABJI

Summary Suit for hearing in chambers.

762-01—Kanga and P—Mamon Sale Mahomed Hajee Ahmed Noorani vs Ali Mahomed Hajee Ismail and others.

105-04—Hiralal and D—Vajram Sakoeram Diwan vs Pursotamdas Jamnadas—M B Chothia—For hearing on Notice).

Long Causes,

652-02—Kanga and P—Dayal Mawji Cullianji vs Lalji Doongersey and another—Tyabji D and Co.

751-03—Nadershaw and T—Bayaji Gungaram vs Shambhoo Nanden Vaijari and and another—Balkrishna V N K—In Person.

771-03—Payne and Co—Rustomji Edulji Saklath vs Manuel Francis and others.

512-03—R P Mehta—Gool Mahomed Fazal vs Jacob Gool Mahomed and others—N M Cama—R P Mehta.

221-04—Unwalla and P—Kaikhushru Maneckji Sethia vs Ramchordas Trikhowand Mody Papoe and Co

474-02—Mirza and M Toocker Rustomjee Kairamsey vs Bomanji Sapurji Chothia and another—M B Chothia

748-03—Matubhoy J and M—Jehangri Cursetji vs Kavasji Cursetji—Bicknal M and M

771-01—K D Shroff Mahomed Cassum Dhurramsey vs Joseph Ezekiel and others—Crawford B and Co—Payne and Co—Balkrishna V N K.

For trial of issue.

556-07—K J Billimoria Framji Jiraji Pavri vs Phirozshaw Cowasji Khojeia M A Vakel.

555-04—In person N C Macleod vs The B B and C I Co—Crawford B and Co.

537-04—Bhaishanker K and G—Damoder Walji vs Mathuradas Nanji—Pestonji R and K.

559-04—Mulla and M—Hajee Noor Mahomed Cassum Mithaa—vs Jug Mahondas V Bhaisett and others—Payne and Co—and M G and W.

On question of Costs.

51-44—Tyebjee O and Co—Bibi Kaver Sultan vs Bibi Rukhie Sultan and others—Payne and Co

Long Causes

335-03—In person a pauper—Jevraj Purbat vs Damjee Kutchra and others—In person—Part heard.

2-8-01—K D Shroff—Dhunjishoy Nowrangi Shroff vs Nusservanji Cursetji Sukhia—Craigie L and O

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice HANDAVARKAR.

For Consent decree.

292-01—Payne and Co—Haji Abdool Rahim Haji Moosa and another vs Vuchraj Trimbuck—Edgelow G and W.

589-04—Jamsetji and R—Thiaksey Dhanji vs Ahmedally Moosabhoy and another—Sorabjee and J and Ardeser H D Co

For desmissal.

274-04—Nadirsha and T—Sai Jamnabai vs Jan Mamemed Oosman and another—Smetham B and N

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Under New Long Cause.

825-04—In person and D—Jorji Ketaji Khengaji vs Joshi Mowji Shivji and others

On question of Cost.

505-04—Jehangir and S—Ramabai widow vs Ramchunder Vitaul Shrinarpure—Khunderao and S

Long Causes

237-03—Ardesir H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rahman Shirazi vs Hajibibi widow and others—Captain and V

384-00—Captain and V—Fakirchand and others vs Doolubovindjee and others—Madhowjee V

417-04—Bhaishanker K and G T—Advocate-General of Bombay vs Bai Sudha Alias Moghibai—Madhevji and V

403-04—Bicknell M and M—Dinshaw M Puntheckey and another ve Kantri Salemahomed Jaffer—Little and Co

465-04—Payne and Co—Vulli Mahomed Hassum vs Vussomji V Vellji and Co—Madhowji and V

20-01—Payne and Co—Shamjee Kandojee vs Chimnaji Sadashiv and other—F F—Pavri Maganlal T and G

436-03—M and B—Chothia Vajibai widow vs—nana widow—Payne and Co

74-04—Tyabji and Co—Maneckbai widow vs Bai Amrat widow and others—El ebra G and W.

225-04—Pestonji R and K—Hajibhoy Maneckji Sethna vs Dataram Ramkrishna Koregooker and others—Mulla and M.

YACHT CLUB RACE.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday the 26th November:—

A Class Yachts Handicap Race—Course No 7 Reversed Start at 3 p.m.

B Class Yachts Handicap Race—Course No 5 Reversed Start at 3-5 p.m.

Tomtit Class and Handicap Race—Course No 4 Reversed Starts 2-15 p.m.

Ships Boat Race (Service Rig)—Course No 4 Reversed Start at 6-30 p.m.

The entries will be closed on Friday now as usual.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, presiding. There were also present, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. James Macdonald, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. M Kennedy, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' CHAWLS.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—"I have to state that in response to the invitation of tenders for the work of constructing Butchers' Chawls at the Bandora Slaughter Houses, the following firms have submitted tenders:—Messrs. Dossabhoy Nusservanji and Shapurji Temulji Patel, Rs. 32,232-5-5; Messrs Ramji Kessovji and Co. Rs. 33,031-9-7. I forward herewith a tabulated statement showing the rates of both the tenderers and have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the acceptance of the lower of the two tenders, viz., that of Messrs Dossabhoy Nusservanji and Shapurji Temulji Patel at rates at which the total cost will aggregate Rs. 32,232-5-5, including Rs. 900 for supervising establishment plus Rs. 2,265-8-6 for contingencies.

The Committee approved of the Commissioner's recommendation.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTIES.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered:—

With reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution of the 25th May last, sanctioning the acquisition of certain properties at Worli belonging to the late Mr. J. N. Tata under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, I have the honour to state that under the orders of Government the Collector is now engaged in the enquiry. On the 11th instant, however, Messrs. Sakhatwala and Bhedwar on behalf of the present owners of the properties had an interview with the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage Special Branch, with a view to coming to an amicable settlement if possible, when they were, subject to the usual sanction, offered a sum of Rs. 28,600 for the properties. This offer has since been accepted by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Company on behalf of the owners. The amount originally claimed by Mr. Tata was Rs 31 979 as detailed in my letter No 5292 of 19th May 1904 and the amount offered by me was Rs. 26,407. The claim of Mr Tata included a sum of Rs 5,103 for damages to his other properties owing to alleged nuisance which the channel was supposed to create. In the present offer the claim for this sum has not been admitted.

The amount of Rs 12,425 for the chalis is less than the estimate prepared by the Executive Engineer by Rs. 679 and the rate for land is annas two per square yard more than that previously offered. The offer appears to me to be a fair one and the Municipal Solicitors are also of the same opinion. I therefore request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the acquisition of the properties on the above terms. After the above bodies sanction the proposal, the Collector will be requested to make his award accordingly, as this course will save the expense of a conveyance, etc., and the Municipality will get a good title.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to acquire the properties on the terms stated in the Commissioner's letter.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the Municipal Budget Estimates for the year 1905-1906.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji desired to make a few general remarks before the Committee considered the Budget in detail. He said the public and the Press of Bombay had expressed their satisfaction at the financial arrangements made by Mr. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, who had been so very properly eulogised by them. It was now the turn of the Standing Committee to congratulate Mr. Harvey (Hear hear and applause) upon the excellent manner in which he had prepared the budget,—a budget, which might safely be called a prosperity budget. Though Municipal finances had been considerably crippled during the regime of Mr. Harvey on account of plague epidemics, he had managed to tide over those difficulties without raising the taxation. He was not exaggerating when he said that the prosperity budget was due to the great ability, economy and foresight exercised by the Municipal Commissioner. No doubt the maximum taxation had to be continued for two years, but thanks to the financial ability and sagacity of the Commissioner, it was soon brought down to its normal limits. Not only had the Corporation and the Standing Committee ample and implicit confidence in the Commissioner, but as a representative of the rate-payers, he (the speaker) voiced their opinion, and it was that they had also every confidence in the manner in which the Municipal administration was carried out by the Commissioner. The recent correspondence which took place between the Government of India and the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of the raising of the 37 lakhs loan, clearly showed that the latter had the interest of the Municipality at heart—a Municipality whose revenue had reached a crore of rupees. Speaking about the details of the budget Dr. Dadachanji enquired why should the Port Trust be charged 9 1-2 annas only per thousand gallons of water, while that Port Trust itself charged 11 annas to railways, and a rupee or so to others for every thousand gallons of water. He desired to know how it was that the Port Trust was allowed to make a profit in the transaction. He welcomed the re-appointment of Mr. Harvey for another three years as Municipal Commissioner, and hoped that as the income of the Municipality had been considerably increased, that officer would now pay some attention to the expenditure side, and attempt to make retrenchments in certain directions. The retrenchment committee appointed some time ago by the Corporation could not do much without the co-operation and sympathy of the heads of departments and that of the Commissioner, who had to apply his pruning knife to departments which had overgrown of late years. He was glad to see that the grant for road repairs was increased. He wished that the grant for the improvement of foot paths, which were in an extremely bad condition in several places, was largely increased. In concluding his remarks, he again congratulated Mr. Harvey on the prosperity budget and hoped that next year he would be able to reduce the general taxation by one per cent as hinted by him in his introductory remarks in the budget.

Dr. N. N. Katrak said the Administration Reports of the past year would show that the Municipality had been working for six years with a deficit ranging from seven lakhs to two lakhs of rupees. It was only in one year during that long period they had an excess of income over the expenditure, a result which was mainly due to the raising of the taxation to its maximum limit and could not therefore be considered satisfactory. It was only last year that they closed their budget with something like a surplus. They had passed the years of plague and famine and were now entering upon an era of prosperity, which they earnestly hoped would be continued for years to come. They were all very much thankful to their Commissioner for reducing the taxation in the direction in which it was earnestly wished by the taxpayer; because during the times of plague the taxpayer had not only to pay higher taxation, but had to face other difficulties owing to the dislocation of trade. He (Dr. Katrak) suggested that considering the expansion of the city and the growth of the revenue the general tax should be reduced to its minimum limit of 8 per cent, exclusive of the half per cent for fire brigade.

The discussion on the budget had not finished, when the Committee adjourned.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

LEVEE AT KARACHI.

A "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" states:—

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will hold a Levee at Karachi on Thursday, the 15th December, at 9-45 p. m.

All Civil, Naval and Military Officers and Native Officers of the Native Regiments at Karachi are invited to attend.

His Excellency will also be glad to receive other gentlemen, who should submit their names to the Commissioner in Sind, who will issue cards of admission, which should be shown to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting before the Levee, if required.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levee are requested to bring with them a good sized card, with their names clearly written upon it: this card to be delivered to an Aide-de-Camp, so that their names may be announced to His Excellency the Governor at the time of presentation.

Officers and Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress: Gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in evening dress.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling out use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot. 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HOME TREATMENT OF DOGS.

[BY G. LEIGHTON.]

People are too often given to throwing stones for a dog to fetch—it is a game, above all others, which the dog loves, but he gets so excited over it, is so fond and proud of exhibiting his accomplishment, his whole frame is in such a fever of excitement, that he frequently loses his self-command, and in his eagerness to seize, should the missile be small, he may unfortunately swallow it, and when that happens, the dog nearly always dies. The gullet of the dog is larger than his intestines, and consequently the substance which can pass down the throat may become easily impacted in the gut; this frequently follows when stones are gulped down, because hard things of this kind, though they may be small enough to pass through the alimentary tube, nevertheless would cause a stoppage. A foreign body of any size, by irritating the intestine, will provoke it to contract, or induce spasm, and the bowels thus excited will close upon the substance, retaining it with a force which cannot be overcome.

People, therefore, should never employ stones when they wish their dogs to "fetch and carry." Stones injure a dog's teeth, and there is always the great danger, if the stone is a small one, that in his excitement he may swallow it. A stick, or a good-sized india-rubber ball, should be used.

INDIGESTION.

The dog who refuses to eat a piece of dry bread when it is offered to him has an impaired digestion. Indigestion, resulting from improper food, is the cause of almost all diseases in the dog. Skin diseases, offensiveness of the breath, fits, excessive fatness, and difficulty in breathing have all their origin in an impaired digestion, and the fault lies solely with the master or mistress of the animal, who, invested with authority, allows his or her dog to eat food which is simply fatal to his health. More than half I may say almost all petted animals, die from disease originating in this cause.

FITS.*

"Youatt speaks of fits as particularly fatal to the dog," saying they "kill more than all the other diseases put together." The experience of this esteemed authority is in direct variance with my own—save from distemper. When the fits occur in that disease they are mostly fatal, being the wind-up of all the many evils which the malady, in its most intense and malignant form, can accumulate on one doomed life. I have not otherwise found them especially troublesome. Fainting fits require little attention; if the dog be left quiet, it will in due time recover without medicine. When a dog is taking a long walk with its master, the animal lingers behind, when whistled to it does not obey the mandate, it stands still as if stupified, then suddenly emits a loud guttural sound, and falls on its side, continuing to cry, but more feebly and more naturally; it will frequently bite any one who, during the existence of the attack, incautiously attempts to lay hold of it; its limbs, at first stretched rigidly out, are ultimately, with returning volition, put into violent motion; the eye is protruded and foam covers the mouth. When the convulsion has subsided, the dog raises his head and stares about; after which it would, if left alone, start at its utmost pace, and run heaven only knows where. Should idle men and foolish boys behold a dog widly run onward, after having come out of a fit, and raise the cry of mad dog, the fate of the poor animal is then sealed, as fear is devoid of discrimination or pity. Half the dogs killed as rabid are those in this condition, scampering under the impulse of returning sensation. The first thing any person is to do when out with a dog who has a fit is to secure the animal, and to prevent it from running away when the fit has passed. The second thing is stubbornly to close his ears to the crowd who are certain to surround him. No matter what advice may be given, he is to do nothing but get the animal home as quickly as possible. He is neither to lance the mouth slit the ear, nor cut a piece of the tail off, he is on no account to administer a dose of salt and water, a lump of tobacco, or to throw the animal into an adjacent pond (or a pail of cold water over him,) or bleed the creature. Any offer to rub the nose with syrup of buckthorn however confidently he who makes the proposal may recommend that energetic mode of treatment, is to be unhesitatingly declined. The friendly desire of any one who may express his willingness to ram a secret and choice specific down the prostrate animal's throat must be refused with firmness. The attendant must, however, take advantage of the time the dog is on the ground to pass a handkerchief round the neck and through the collar. This done, he must wait patiently till the dog gets upon his legs when he must, amidst its struggles to be free, caress it and call it kindly by its name. That part of the business over, he must take the creature in his arms, and, seeking the nearest cab-stand, carry the poor animal with all expedition homeward.

I have known a dog to have a succession of fits which lasted more than an hour; and yet this creature, by the treatment I shall presently describe, was the next day upon his legs, and to all appearance as well as ever. The dog being brought home, if the fit continues, give nothing by the mouth, because the animal, being insensible, cannot swallow, and the breathing being laborious, anything administered is more likely to be drawn on to the lungs and so to suffocate the creature, than to pass into the stomach, and thus (if it have any curative properties) effect a restoration. On this account the very best physic ever invented would be dangerous and should be withheld. Enemas are the only things in these cases to be depended upon, and the best the author is at present acquainted with is made of 1, 2, or 3 drachms of sulphuric æther, and 2, 4, or 6 scruples of laudanum to 1½, 3, or 4½ ounces of cold spring water.

The above injection having been administered, the dog is left entirely by himself, and as far as possible in absolute silence (in a subdued light) for an hour. There is no limitation to the quantity which may be administered, the only sign the attendant accepts that the creature has received sufficient is the sight of it coiled up as though it were composing itself to sleep when the dog must be allowed to recover at leisure, and it perfect stillness. So valuable is this medicine in cases of fits, that I have known it cut them short as with a knife; literally to let the first part of the fit be heard, but to check the attack before the last and worst portion could put in an appearance.

Armed with this medicine I fearlessly face the disorder, which other veterinary surgeons dread; and whether it be my good luck or no cannot be decided, but I have not, under its operation, lost a single case.

Fits in my opinion are, in the great majority of cases, to be traced to the quantity or quality of the food consumed. In proof of this, dogs have had fits whenever flesh has been given which ceased on this kind of diet being withheld and medicine calculated to restore the tone of the stomach being ordered. A dog subject to fits should never go long distances and never leave the house without a chain and collar. The object of this last injunction is to prevent the animal running about and thus heating himself and causing a flow of blood to the brain.

It is to be lamented that the crowd of people prevents an injection being administered out of doors in London but the same objection does not apply to the country and as the effects of the æther are more marked in proportion as it is quickly exhibited persons in the country when during the hot months of summer take their dogs for an airing should be provided with materials necessary to render fits if not harmless at all events less fatal.—"The Animals Friend."

*This section is reprinted from Mayhew's Treatise on the Dog, by kind permission of Messrs. Routledge and Sons.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

WOMEN'S SECTION.

In the Women's Section of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, there has been opened a special department for the display of all the machines, such as Sewing, Embroidering, Knitting, Button-making, Weaving, and others, which will promote industries for women. Women workers for them will be preferred, but male workers will be allowed. A fee of eight annas per square foot will be charged for space occupied by the machine. Any women actually working the process of her industry such as Soap-making, Lace-making, Kasti or Khadu weaving, Button-making, etc, will be allowed space free of cost. Applications for space must reach the Secretaries of the Women's Section Exhibition Buildings, before the 30th of November.

THEY are just as fond in Denmark as in England of telling stories about the doings of their infant Royalty. Of the four-year-old Prince Knut, son of Prince Christian of Denmark, it is related that recently a dispute arose between his nurse and himself, the cause of dispute being whether he should or should not take a bath. The arguments culminated in a sponge being thrown into the nurse's face and the Royal mamma being sent for in hot haste. She decided that Knut was in the wrong, and sent him to himself fetch the cane with which she must beat him. He departed, and after some time came back again. "I can't find the stick," he explained politely, "but here are two stones that you can throw at me."

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WRITERS AND READERS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has mad a selection from the sermons and speeches which he delivered during his American tour, and the volume will be published this month, by Messrs. Macmillan under the title "The Christian Opportunity."

A new novel by Mr. W. D. Howells is to appear next week, with Messrs. Harper. After spending the summer here, he has gone to San Remo, where he hopes to write his book of English impressions. Parts of it will, in the first place, be given as articles in "Harper's Magazine."

Dr A H Japp, who knew Robert Louis Stevenson, has written a book about him, which Mr Werner Laurie will publish. In the year 1881 Stevenson was staying at Braemar, and Dr Japp visited him there. He recalls how after dinner each day, a chapter of Treasure Island was read from the fresh manuscript by its author, and duly criticised by the family circle.

A monograph which Messrs. Methuen are soon to issue, is interesting as the first attempt to collect materials for a life of Francesco Guardi and submit his works to careful criticism. It is by Mr. George A. Simonson, and is founded upon original research. The documents used throw fresh light upon Guardi's artistic career as well as on his life.

We hear from Australia that Dr. Fitchett has a large historical book in progress, and that it will be published by a London house in the course of next year. Another book to be looked for from "down South" has the title, Democracy at Work in Australia. It is a study of the working of federation, and is by a well-known Australian journalist, Mr. L. V. Biggs.

"England: A Nation"—such is the title of a book Mr. Brimley Johnson has had in preparation for some time, and is now about to publish. It is a volume of essays in which a group of younger Liberals, who are also literary men, attempt to build up a constructive liberal policy. The writers include Mr. G. K. Chesterton, Mr. H. W. Nevinson, Mr. T. E. Hammond, Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, and the Rev. Conrad Noel.

Burma is the subject of a book entitled the Silken East, which Mr. Scott O'Connor has written. It endeavours to reflect the colour and charm of Burma, as, for instance, the beauty of its scenery and its marvellous buildings. Its history, habits, customs, arts, and industries are also fully dealt with by Mr. Scott O'Connor, who writes as one in authority. The book, which is beautifully illustrated, in part with colour plates, is to be published by Messrs. Hutchinson.

A practical gardener, Mr. Josh Brace, is the writer of a book on the culture of fruit trees in pots, which Mr. Murray is publishing. Its recall that between the year 1850 and 1860 severe frosts destroyed much of the English fruit growing out of doors. It was asked how were the trees to be protected, and the answer was the orchard house, or closed structure without artificial heat. In the spring of last year, frosts occurred again, but thanks to the new method of culture, the fruit supply suffered little.

Of late years books about children have been almost as plentiful as children's books. It has been reserved for Miss Evelyn Sharp to write a study of children as they might appear to a family governess. That is the idea of her new volume, "Lessons"—surely not a very good title—which Mr Brimley Johnson publishes. It does not limit its sphere of observation to the schoolroom for Miss Sharp assumes, in the efficient governess, that character and influence which, at times, must play the part of mother, sister, and chosen friend.

The late Dean Bradley's daughter has edited volume of "Innocents' Day Addresses" by him which Mr. Murray is about to publish. He mentions that special Innocents' Day services for children were instituted at Westminster Abbey by Dean Stanley. These were continued by Dean Bradley when he succeeded him, and only twice-once years was he unable himself to deliver the sermon. The book has pictures of Livingstone and other high-minded heroes referred to in the sermons. It will be ready before Innocents' Day, December 28.

Americans say the United States is thus speaking of a nation. Their forefathers were in the habit of saying the United States are—so-and-so. The story of the national evolution which links the two phrases is told in a work about to appear with the Putnams. It is a new history of the United States, in which an effort is made—to trace the gradual evolution of a confederated republic under the laws of necessity; to acknowledge that radical departures have been made from first ideas as a result of progress; to take into constant consideration the underlying forces of heredity and environment.

Professor Hurne Brown is the author of a book on Scotland in the time of Queen Mary, which is shortly to appear with Messrs. Methuen. It is probably true that the Scotland of Mary's time has rather been neglected in favour of the romantic figure of the Queen herself. That at all events, is the idea behind this book, which deals exclusively with the social and economic aspects of the period. We have chapters on the general appearance of Scotland when Mary was on the throne on village life, on the conditions of society in town and country, on trade, commerce, and other matters pertaining to the well-being of the nation.

Mr. Lane has several new books coming out in the course of the next few days. One is the volume in which Mrs. Edith Wharton writes on Italian villas and their gardens. A great feature of it is a series of pictures in colours by Mr. Maxfield Parrish. A second book has the title, "Birds by Land and Sea," which describes its contents. The author is Mr. Maclare Boraston, and it is illustrated from photographs that he has taken. Thirdly, Mr. Lane will publish Mr. Allan Fea's book "Memoirs of the Martyr King," which deals with King Charles I. during the last two years of his reign.

Nothing could be more welcome at Christmas than a card of greeting which takes the form of a calendar. That, however, is not a sufficient description of an addition to Christmas literature which appears with Messrs. Simpkin Marshall. It is in two companion little volumes, one called "The Friend to Friend Kalendar," the other "The Shakespeare Remembrance Kalendar." They will no doubt have a wide sale, like other that have appeared before them from the same editor, who signs himself J. S., and who may, perhaps, be identified as Mr. Joseph Shaylor. All through the booklets sing the good spirit which characterises an original poem by J. S., entitled, In Quest of Friendship.

The new book on which Lady Russell of Swallowfield has been engaged, "Three Generations of Fascinating Women," is nearly ready—Longmans. —This month Messrs. Macmillan will issue the first volume of their new edition of the Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay. Mr. Austin Dobson is, of course, preparing the edition.—Mr. Dent is adding to the Temple Classics St. Bonaventura's "Life of St. Francis," translated into English by Miss Gurney Salter. It will be the fifth Franciscan volume in the series.—Messrs Williams and Norgate will shortly issue in England the first part of a very interesting work dealing with the drawings of the Swiss masters of the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.—Dr. Porte, the vicar of St. Matthew's Denmarkhill is the author of a theological work which Messrs Sampson Low are publishing.

It has been generally supposed that Mark Pattison as the learned, elderly and passably disagreeable husband of a clever young wife, suggested to George Eliot the picture of Mr. Casaubon, in Middlemarch; undoubtedly, by choosing the name Casaubon the novelist lent colour to the suspicion. Yet it is scarcely likely that Dorothea was intended as a portrait of Mrs. Mark Pattison (afterwards Lady Dilke, whose death occurred recently.) A chance phrase in the obituary notice of Lady Dilke in the "Times" suggests a comparison with the married life of the Carlyles; but the Mark Pattisons have been happier in their biographical destiny—possibly because Mark Pattison's Memoirs come to an end two years before the beginning of his married life. The death of Lady Dilke means the loss of an industrious and accomplished writer on the history of French art.

One is especially glad to see that Mr. A. C. Benson has undertaken to do a volume on Pater for Messrs. Macmillan's series of "English Men of Letters." Pater has taken remarkably soon, considering the delicate quality of his work and the essential critical character of his genius, his recognised place amongst the comparatively small number of writers who count in a generation. He was the critic of the third wave of the Oxford movement, and not unworthy to stand beside Newman and Ruskin. Nor should it any longer be necessary to defend him from the superficial association with the affectations of the so-called "æsthetic" movement by insisting on the "fundamental brain-work" which marked his work no less than Rossetti's, and honourably distinguished it from too of what passes for impressionism in criticism. Neither the prophet nor the apostle of the movement was responsible for the follies of the sect. Mr. Benson's criticism may be expected to be at once sympathetic and independent.

MYSTERIOUS CRIME IN TANJORE.

ROADS STREWN WITH POISONED SUGAR.

The Tanjore correspondent of the "Madras Mail" writes:—On the 13th instant, which was a great day at Mayaveram in connection with the annual Thulam festival, which attracts immense crowds of pilgrims to the place, a number of white paper packets, with contents looking and tasting like white sugar, were found thrown about premises of the temple and on the way to the Cauvery River, along the route of the god's procession, which was followed by a large concourse of people. Some of these packets were picked up by people, who ate their contents. Enquiry has shown that at Mayaveram four families, some natives and other visitors consisting in all of ten persons—two women, two girls, three boys and three men—ate the contents of four packets at the rate of one packet for each family, and that five of them—one young man, one old man, one woman and two children—died from the effects thereof, the others remaining under treatment at the Kumbakonam Municipal Hospital where they are reported to be doing well. As soon as these occurrences were reported to the authorities, the Deputy Magistrate of Mayaveram and the Police issued a proclamation by beat of tom-tom warning the people against these packets; and no fresh cases have since been reported from Mayaveram.

On the same day, as Shiyali, the head of a Pariah family found a packet similar in size and colour to those found at Mayaveram, and also some plantains left on the road, these he picked up and took home. He kept the plantains, but ate the contents of the packet, distributing the same to his family of seven members, all of whom were violently attacked, vomiting and purging. A little child died almost immediately, while his wife died later in the evening, himself dying next morning. A portion of the contents of this packet, together with the viscera of the deceased persons has been forwarded to the Chemical Examiner for analysis.

On the same day, another case was reported from Anduthora, near Tiruvadamarudur, in which two persons from Cnidambaram found a similar packet and ate it; both were attacked with vomiting, and one of them died at the Kumbakonam Hospital while the other is said to be recovering.

The widest publicity has been given to the people warning them against these packets and every efforts is being made to discover the perpetrators. The cases have been registered at Shyali Mayaverem, Andithorai and Tiruvadamarudur under Section 440 of the Indian Penal Code which deals with the various means of preparation to cause death; and the Police are engaged in the investigation of the matter, but so far no clue has been obtained. As said above, it was only in the Shiyali case that any of the poisonous matter has been obtained. All the symptoms point to arsenical poisoning. So far as is at present known there have been nineteen cases, nine of which ended fatally.

There was a similar strewing of sugar packets in Tiruvadamarudur and its neighbourhood during the Pushyam festival of 1902.

FAME IN A NIGHT.

Fame comes unheralded, undreamed of in stage life. A lucky accident may attract the tide of popular favour; the actor himself will scarcely have anticipated the flood of applause let loose upon him in one brief moment. Miss Louie Freear (says the writer of an article entitled "Hits Made in One Night," in "Cassell's Saturday Journal") had been engaged upon the stage literally from babyhood, when she awoke to find herself made famous by introducing a comic song. "Sister Mary Jane's Top Note," into a musical comedy that had not been too much of a success until this new "star" appeared. Miss Freear had for years been gaining experience in all lines of her art, from negro minstrelsy to Shakspeare. She was always a most capable actress, but it was a comic song that won her renown and fortune in a trice. Mr. Dan Leno when he first came to London, was celebrated among the few people interested in such things as the Champion Clog Dancer of the World." There is not much wealth depending on that title, and Mr. Leno had known great distress, in spite of his abilities with the wooden shoes. He heard a sentimental song, called "Queen of My Heart," sung in a comic opera by Mr. Hayden Coffin. Now, Mr. Hayden Coffin, till then not a famous man, had won his great and well-deserved popularity in a single night when he first sang that ballad in Dorothy. Dan Leno wrote himself a farcical parody of the lyric, and, made up as a virago, sang his own wild burlesque on the stage of the London Pavilion.

From the night of the production he was England's first variety artist, and clog-dancing was dispensed with. It was fortunate for laughter-lovers that Mr. Leno made the experiment. Sir Henry Irving was; good actor, but not known as a great one, before he produced "The Bells." Coming to the metropolis from the provinces, he was making slow progress when he was offered the manuscript of this fascinating dream play by an eccentric Bohemian author. The possibilities of the character of the Polish Jew appealed to Irving, and he mounted the thrilling little drama. It placed him at the top of his profession at a bound. To Sir Henry's credit be it recorded that the writer of "The Bells" until the day of his death, received a pension from the actor.

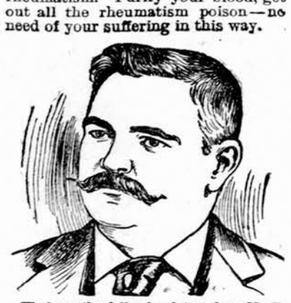
THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	1	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	9	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	2	3	23
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	3	1	22
F Parel, Sewri and Sion..... ..	1	1	4
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	2
Total.....	18	17	99
Total plague deaths to date...	277,595	229,545	
Same date last year	9	5	50

Rheumatism

If your muscles are sore, bones ache, joints feel stiff, and if pains dart through your body, it is probably rheumatism. Purify your blood, get out all the rheumatism poison—no need of your suffering in this way.



We have the following letter from Mr. R. J. Kowald, of Mannum, So. Australia. Mr. Kowald also sends his photograph.

"I suffered greatly with rheumatism, which laid me up for a long time. I tried a great many medicines, but they were of little or no use. A friend who had taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla induced me to try it. I thought it would be just like all the other medicines. But there was a great and pleasant surprise in store for me, for after taking one bottle I was better. The swelling began to go down, the pains began to leave me, and I felt better in every way. After taking only five bottles I was completely cured. While I was taking the Sarsaparilla I also took Ayer's Pills to keep my bowels in good condition."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayers."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

MR. DOOLEY ON THE WAR.

(BY F. P. DUNNE.)

"This is a tur-ible war," said Mr. Hennessy.

"Nawthin' tur-ible about it," said Mr. Dooley. "It's a war. I can't say more thin that. All th' other wars ye've iver shone in has been ayther German wars, which is carried on bo markin' examination papers, or English wars, which is th' same as stealin' money from childher, or our own late gloryous war, which is like gettin' dhrunk an' bein' fined twinty millyon dollars or a hundherd years in th' Philippeens. But this is a rale war. It's a gloryous war. What cud be finer to th' iditor iv a London newspaper thin th' spicacle which he can well imagine iv th' dauntless Jap'nese hurlin' thimselves at their gijantic foe an' recklessly layin' down their lives that England may live? An' what cud be more sublime to a warlike banker in Paris thin th' thought iv th' increased activity on th' banks iv th' Loyang? It ought to stir th' blood in th' heart iv ivry American citizen."

"It don't in mine," said Mr. Hennessy.

"It ought to," said Mr. Dooley. "War is a fine thing. Or, perhaps I'm wrong. Annyhow, it's a sthrange thing. Here's th' Czar iv Rooshya an' here's th' Imp'ror iv Japan. They have a diff'rence iv opinyon. All right, says I, lave thim fight it out. It's a good, healthful exercise. I'll arrange th' preliminaries, fix th polis, an,' be hivens, I'll riferee th' fight. I make th' offer now. Anny time-two high spirited monarchs feel that their rile blood threatens to blow up, I'll arrange ivrything down to th' photygrafts. Whiniver th' boys are ready, I'll find th' barn. An' th' offer also goes f'r sibritries iv state

"But what happens? A couple iv stout, middle, aged gintlemen get into a conthrovarsy. Instead iv layin' their stove-pipe hats on th table an' mixin' it up, they hurry home an' invite ivrybody in th' house to go out an' do their war-makin' f'r thim. They set up on th' roof an' encourage th' scrap. 'Go in there, Olaf!' Banzai' Hip Lung, ye're doin' well f'r me!' 'There, goes wan iv me brave fellows. I'd almost sind something to his widow if I cud larn her name!' An' so it goes. Bill Ivanovitch is settin' at home with his wife an' forty small childher. He has jus' done a good day's wurruk an' his salary iv nine-pence is jinglin' in his pocket. He sets at th' head iv th' table carvin' th' can ile an' jus' as he has distributed th' portions among th' family an' kep' th' wick f'r himself, there's a knock at th' dure an' a man in a fur cap calls him away to thravel eight thousan' versts, a verst bein' a way iv describin' a mile on a Rooshyon railroad, an' fight f'r Gawd an' his Czar. It's th' ol' firm. Whiniver I'm called on to fight f'r Gawd an' me counthry, I'd like to be sure that th' senyor partner had been consulted. But Bill Ivanovitch puts on his coat, kisses th' family good-bye, an' th' next his wife sees iv him is a pitcher iv th' ol' man an' a Jap he niver met before tucked in an endurin' embrace, an' both iv thim as dead as anny Mikado or Czar cud wish their most lile subjick.

"Now, if I had me way, Hinnissy, I wudden't let th' common people fight at all. That's th' way it used to be. Whin wan iv th' ol' kings in Brian Boru's day had a spat with a neighbour, both iv thim orthered hats at th' hardware store an' wint out an pounded thim till their head ached. That's th' way it out to be. Supposin' th' Czar iv Rooshya an th' Mikado iv Japan fell out. What wud be dacinter f'r thim thin to have a gintlemanly mix-up? Nick Romanoff, th' Rooshyan champeen, an' Mike Adoo, th' effily brated Jap'nese Jiu Jitsu bantam, come together las' night before a crowd iv ripresentative spoorts in a barn on th' outskirts iv th' city. Th' Rooshayan was seconded by Faure th' Frinch light weight, an' Bill Honezollern, th' Prooshyan whirlwind. In th' Jap's corner was Al Guph, who bate th' Llama iv Thibet las' week, an' Rosenfelt, th' American champeen, who has issued a defi to th' wurruld. Before th' gong sounded th' Jap rushed over an' sthruck th' Rooshyan a heavy blow beneath th' belt. A claim iv foul was enthered but not allowed. At th' tap iv th' gong both boys wint at it hammer an' tongs, but it was soon apparent that th' Rooshyan, though heavier, was not in as good condition as his oppinent. As th' end iv th' twintieth round, while both boy's were on th' ropes, th' riferee, th' well-known fight promoter, Misther Rothschild, declared th' bout a dhraw. Considerable bad blood was aroused be a claim be th' fighters that durin' th' battle they were robbed iv their clothes be their seconds. As a financial entherprise th' fight was a frost. Th' box-office receipts did not ekel th' rent iv th' barn an' thrainin' expinses, an' th' riferee decided that as th' fight was a dhraw, he was entitled to th' stakes.

"Wudden't it be fine? I wudden't bar annybody fr'm fightin' who wanted to fight. If annybody felt th' martial spirit in time, he wud have a chance to use it up. I'd have armies composed on'y iv officers. It wud be great. D'ye s'pose they'd iver get near enough to each other to hurt? They'd complain that th' throuble with th' long-distance guns was that they cudden't be made distant enough. Supposin' Gin'ral Kurypotkin had to do all th' fighting f'r himself. It wud be better f'r him, because thin he cud ordher an advance without doin' so crawlin' cautin' back. Supposin' to gratify his heeryc'le spirit, he had to ordher himself to carry a thrunk, a cook-stove, a shovel, a pick-axe, an ikon an' a wurrud iv good cheer fr'm th' Tsar two hundherd miles over a clay road, an if he did it successfully an' didn't spill annything he might hope to be punctured be a bayonet. An' s'pose Gin'ral Oyama had to walk barefooted acrost Manchuria an' subsist f'r four months be whettin' his beak on a cuttle-fish bone. How soon d'ye think there would be a battle? War wud be wan continyous manoover, with wan iv thim manooverin' west an' th' other manooverin' east. They'd niver meet till years afther th' gloryous sthruggle."

"They'll niver do it," said Mr. Hennessy. "There have always been wars."

"An' fools," said Mr. Dooley.

"But wudden't ye defind ye'er own fireside?"

"I don't need to," said Mr. Dooley. "If I keep on coal enough me firside will make it too hot f'r annywan that invades it." "Manchester Guardian.

MURDER COMMITTED IN A DREAM.

The Burmese papers recount a curious story of a double murder committed in a dream. In a small hut in the village of Nabayiba, near Pyuntaza, lived Maung So Bon and his two nieces. On the full moon of Thadingyut, when all good Buddhists rejoice, Maung So Bon purchased a fowl for the evening meal. His nieces protested against the shedding of blood on such a holy day, but their protests were of no avail. Maung So Bon would listen to nothing and the fowl was killed and eaten. Before the meal the nieces begged their uncle to offer food to the Nat of their field, according to immemorial custom. But Maung So Bon angrily refused, saying that the Nat had never done his ancestors or himself any good, so why should he appease it? Half an hour after the meal Maung So Bon began to feel uncomfortable but the girls prepared some cooling substances and rubbed his skin with it, and this relieved the pain. Maung So Bon went to bed early and dreamed that he had become a king but that two policemen barred his way to the throne. This was more than he could stand, so he seized his dah, which was near by, and began to attack his sleeping nieces under the impression that they were the two policemen. He slashed them so savagely with his dah that both speedily succumbed and Maung So Bon returned to his bed, still sleeping. Shortly after he awoke to find the mangled bodies of his nieces and himself covered with blood. He proceeded to the village "lugyi," and handing over his dah begged the man to cut him down as he had unwittingly killed the two beings he loved most. The Burmese explain the incident by saying that the deed was perpetrated under the baneful influence of the slighted field-Nat, and as a punishment for the crime of killing and eating a fowl on such a holy day as the Pavarana festival.

ACCORDING to the "Times" correspondent at Berlin:—The unbridled indignation originally expressed by the German Press at the Russian outrage in the North Sea has manifestly caused irritation in the official circles in St. Peterburg. It is doubtless in recognition of this temper that those German journals which are susceptible to official influences are now hastily endeavouring to flatter Russia into the belief that her tortuous diplomacy has once more rescued her from a dire predicament. Indeed, the article in the "Post" entitled "A Psychological Contribution to the Anglo-Russian Conflict," by "a personage intimately connected with Russian political circles," is purely a bombastic glorification of Russia and of her policy. One example of the strain in which this alleged communication is conceived will suffice to give the measure of the whole. Great Britain is described as having suffered a diplomatic defeat, which in its effects is likened to the "sort of disappointment" sustained by the Japanese at Lian-yang. Hitherto it had been generally understood that the result of the battle of Lian-yang was a "sort of disappointment" for General Kuropatkin. When a German Minister finds himself in a position to speak his mind as frankly to Russia as Mr. Balfour did at Southampton it will be time enough for the inspired German Press to venture an opinion on the merits of British diplomacy. Since the days of Prince Bismarck no one has dared to protest against subserviency like that which was illustrated by the Konigsberg trial.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am writing this to request you to send me samples of the same, as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

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THE MORAL.

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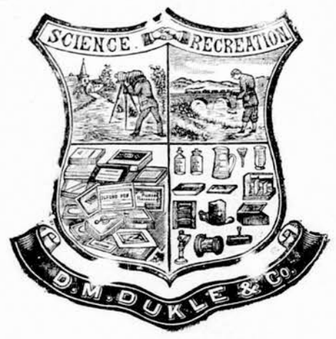

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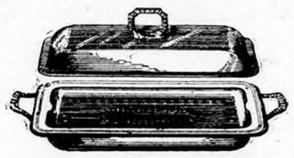
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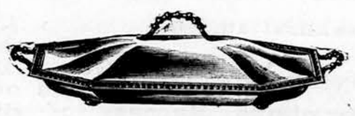
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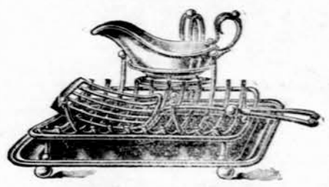
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